

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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22 February 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

WANG LAN-HSI ACCOMPANIES DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS TO ART EXHIBIT

OW202004Y Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Feb (HSINHUA)--Cultural officials of various embassies in Peking visited the "Exhibition of Traditional New Year Pictures From Weifang, Shantung Province", here this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture. Ambassadors of a number of countries to China also went.

New year pictures are a popular traditional art form. A town in southern Shantung Province, Weifang is one of the best known centres of such production, which has a history of more than 300 years. The exhibition opened at the China Art Gallery here on February 4. On display are more than 150 new year pictures done by both professional and amateur artists. They reflect the life and aspirations of the local people.

Accompanying the foreign diplomats at the exhibition were Wang Lan-hsi, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and leading members of departments concerned.

PEOPLE'S DAILY PRAISES EEC'S AFRICA-MIDDLE EAST STAND

OW181425Y Peking NCNA in English 1251 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Feb (HSINHUA)--A PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today praises the stand adopted by the nine European Economic Community countries on the events in Africa and the Middle East. The commentary reads as follows:

At their Copenhagen meeting earlier this week, the foreign ministers of the nine EEC countries discussed Africa, the Middle East and other international issues of common interest. The results of the discussion regarding the events in Africa and the Middle East reflected the wish of the West European countries to strengthen their ties and cooperation with the Third World to oppose superpower hegemonism of the Soviet Union. Their stand is advantageous to the common fight of the Third World and the West European countries against the hegemonist powers.

Developments in the Horn of Africa have become the focus of world attention. The Soviet Union is bent on inciting and spreading the war there with a view to fishing in troubled waters. It is pouring large quantities of arms, military personnel and foreign mercenaries into that region, planning and directing the war there and taking a direct part in it. This naked intervention by the new tsars has evoked popular indignation and condemnation in Africa and all other parts of the world.

At the EEC meeting, the nine foreign ministers agreed that African problems should be settled by the African countries themselves, to the exclusion of the influence of external forces. The foreign ministers expressed support for the efforts made by the Organization of African Unity toward a negotiated settlement. French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud emphasized the need of foreign troops withdrawal from the Horn of Africa.

This positive attitude adopted by the West European countries is praiseworthy as it acknowledges the aspirations and interests of the African countries. Provided that they are free from superpower interference and the military personnel and mercenaries of the West are completely withdrawn, the African countries should and surely can settle, through peaceful consultation in appropriate ways, their disputes left over from history.

As to the Middle East question, the key to its solution lies in the surmounting of superpower interference and sabotage, Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories under its occupation, and the restoration to the Palestinian people of their national rights. But the Israeli Zionists, in pursuance of their policy of aggression and expansion, are laying the stumbling block after another in the way of a negotiated settlement. They are banding settlement after settlement in Arab territories under their occupation. Their outrageous practice has aroused strong opposition from Egypt and other Arab countries.

At the Copenhagen meeting, the foreign ministers of the nine EEC countries made it clear that they appreciated Egyptian President as-Sadat's initiative on the Middle East and called for a comprehensive settlement of the question. They noted that Israeli settlements hinder a reasonable solution. This stand taken by the West European countries is a support for the just Arab struggle against Zionism.

For years the EEC has been working to improve and strengthen its political and economic relations with African and Arab countries. The EEC countries hold that in face of superpower threat, and particularly in face of the continuous Soviet offensive, they have no alternative but to act together, "speak with one voice" and ally themselves with the Third World countries before they can counter superpower hegemonism with great success. The EEC supports the call "Africa belongs to the Africans". In March last year when the Soviet Union sent its mercenaries to invade Zaire, EEC foreign ministers issued a statement against any attempt by any country to establish its sphere of influence in Africa. The Community also pledges support for the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland. All this testifies to a vigorous growth of the trend that the second and the third worlds are getting united in the fight against the hegemonist powers.

The Middle East and Africa are situated on the flanks of Europe. In its aggressive and expansionist manoeuvring in these areas, the Soviet Union aims at outflanking Western Europe to dominate the whole of the continent. On this account, it serves exactly the interests of the West European countries to draw closer their ties and cooperate more closely with the Arab and African countries as well as other countries of the Third World.

HELSINKI FOLLOWUP CONFERENCE FAILS TO END AS SCHEDULED

W181849Y Peking MOBA in English 1832 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW

Peking, 18 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Helsinki followup has failed to close as scheduled because of each country's views about the "Final Act" of the conference, according to a Peking paper. The "draft final act" and amendments tabled by the Kremlin on several occasions at the conference were all rejected by delegates of many participating nations.

According to press reports reaching here, the Soviet delegate demanded that the "Final Act" of the conference be worked out in accordance with the revised proposal advanced by the Kremlin on February 14. But the Soviet proposal was turned down by delegates from the Western, neutral and non-aligned countries. Chief Soviet Delegate Yuliy Vorontsov declared on the evening of February 15 that his delegation would no longer take part in the discussion on formulating a draft for the human rights issue. REUTER reported that West German Delegate Wilfried Hofmann, in an acrimonious exchange with Vorontsov, pointed out: "Moscow clearly wanted to avoid mentioning in a final document human rights and measures to promote military detente." The U.S. and other Western delegates charged the Kremlin with "trying to bulldoze the conference into accepting a final document without any real substance."

The Helsinki followup resumed here on January 17. Nine neutral countries including Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Sweden jointly put forward a draft final declaration at the conference. The United States approved this draft with reservations. To counter it, the Kremlin put forward its own draft only to be rejected by the Western delegates. Hence the deadlock.

On February 6, the conference decided to set up four informal groups in charge of drafting the final act. On February 10, Moscow again tabled its draft which was described by delegates from the Western and neutral countries as infeasible as the first one. It was, therefore, still unacceptable. The conference again came to a deadlock.

On February 14, the Soviet Union tabled its third revised draft which was turned down by the Western delegates who pointed out that it was just the same as the previous two and that it was, therefore, unacceptable. AP reported: "The revised Soviet draft.... was seen by some diplomats as part of maneuvering, in anticipation of an eventual failure of the conference, to put the blame on the West." On February 15, foreign ministers of the European Economic Community unanimously agreed to support a text proposed by the neutral and non-aligned countries at the Belgrade conference "as the basis for a formal communique to be issued at the end of the 35-nation talks". On the same day, the Soviet Union announced its withdrawal from the talks on human rights. UPI reported that this Russian act "appears to have scuttled the West's hopes of putting strong human rights provisions in the conference's final report."

The Helsinki followup scheduled to end in mid-February will drag out until late February at the earliest owing to fierce struggle.

WESTERN PRESS CRITICIZES SOVIET-CUBAN INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

OW182138Y Peking NCNA in English 1910 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union, in league with Cuba, has been engaged in intense activities for further expansion of their military intervention in the Horn of Africa, according to Western press reports.

Ever since last November when the Somali Government abrogated the Somali-Soviet "friendship and cooperation treaty," expelled all Soviet experts and broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba, the Soviet Union has begun to plot a new intrigue of military intervention in the Horn of Africa by making use of the dispute over Ogaden between Ethiopia and Somalia. The Soviet Union provides the money and weapons and, together with Cuba, military personnel as well. Some of the Cubans are directly involved in fighting.

High-ranking Soviet military leaders were reportedly dispatched to visit the northern region of Africa, and their diplomatic and military personnel accredited there were also out for flurried activities. Cuban Vice-Premier and Defence Minister Raul Castro made a secret visit to the region after his Angola tour early last December. Immediately after, Raul Castro went to Moscow "on invitation" for a meeting with Brezhnev and the Soviet defence minister. They held discussions on strengthening "cooperation" between the two countries in the Horn of Africa.

Beginning late November last year, the Soviet Union has mobilized hundreds of military planes and dozens of ships to transport, round the clock, nearly one billion U.S. dollars worth of airplanes, tanks, cannons, missiles and other military materials to Ethiopia. In the meantime, large numbers of Cuban military advisers, instructors, airplane and tank pilots, gunners, rocketeers and other military personnel, have swarmed into the Horn of Africa by planes or ships from Havana and Angola. The most conservative estimates by Western news agencies put the Soviet military personnel shipped to the Horn of Africa so far at more than 1,000, and those from Cuba at over 3,000. Under the direction of the Soviet Union, about 2,000 Cubans have actually been involved in fighting in the Horn of Africa, engaging themselves in air or ground operations. There are also several thousand additional Cuban troops on board Soviet military vessels plying in the coastal waters of the Red Sea, ready for landing at short notice for new military operations.

It is also reported that two Soviet passenger ships are on their way to Havana to ship 3,000 to 5,000 Cuban troops to the Horn of Africa. AP quoted U.S. intelligence sources on February 11 as saying that Cuba has begun to enlist older reserves for service in the Horn of Africa. In order to enable Cuba to dispatch more air force personnel to Ethiopia, the Soviet Union has sent more military personnel to Cuba, taking over the air defence flying missions originally undertaken by the departed Cuban flyers. Thus, the Soviet Union has actually further strengthened its military control over Cuba and consolidated its position for military expansion in the Western Hemisphere.

Western news agencies reported that the Soviet and Cuban arms shipment and military deployment are still going on.

According to the U.S. paper Baltimore SUN on February 16, head of Cuba's Interest Section in the United States Ramon Sanchez Parodi was reported to have said in a speech in Washington on the 15th that Cuba would remain in Ethiopia and Angola as long as they are "needed". The Washington POST quoted this Cuban delegate as saying that nothing the United States can say or do will alter the "Cuban commitment" in Africa.

Journals Cited

OW191136Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 19 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Feb (HSINHUA)--Commenting on the situation in the Horn of Africa, many Western newspapers have in the past few days expressed deep concern over direct participation in the war by Soviet and Cuban military personnel. They pointed out that the Soviets harbour the wild ambition of depriving the West of the Middle East oil and resources from Africa and of dominating the sea lanes of the Western countries by gaining control of the "Horn of Africa".

The GUARDIAN of Britain says on February 11 that General Barisov who had been a senior Soviet military adviser in Somalia for at least three to four years in the early seventies, has joined the Ogaden war. The paper says that Barisov was transferred directly to Addis Ababa after he was expelled from Somalia last November. In the Ogaden region, "his name is referred to by Russian-speaking tank crews," it writes. "Where the tank force has been checked by terrain or tough fighting, their commanders are said to have referred in wireless messages to the need to 'ask Barisov'."

An article carried in British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH on February 12 says that the present war in the Horn of Africa is "masterminded by Soviet and Cuban officers" and is equipped with the biggest Soviet arms lift since Cuba." The paper points out that the Soviet Union attempts not only to establish "a military alliance, backed by the Soviet Union" in the Horn of Africa, but also to subvert the Sudanese Government. Later, it would launch a big move into the Arabian Peninsula and would have its "cherished foothold" on the southern shores of the Persian Gulf. From there "the final thrust into Arabia and the oil reservoirs of the imperialists could be launched at leisure" and to outflank Egypt. The paper holds that the present fighting in the Horn of Africa is of vital concern to the West in "preserving, from Soviet penetration and control, the Arabian Peninsula itself and the oil life-lines of the Western world."

In an article entitled "The World, the Destabilized African", the French weekly L'EXPRESS in its January 30--February 5 issue pointed out that in the Horn of Africa, with the arrival of Russian advisers and Cuban troops, "the scene of Angola reappears". The article says: "The Soviet Union is today strengthening its strategy in the whole of Africa. Moscow has dangerously confused the fragile chessboard of the continent... in southern Africa and in the Horn of Africa, the risks of East-West confrontation has never been so great."

In an article entitled "The Battle for the Horn", the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK says in the February 13 issue that the Russians began a massive airlift of military supplies to Ethiopia last November after the Somalia Government had expelled 3,000 Soviet advisers. The Soviet Union has "poured a staggering amount of men and materiel into Ethiopia".

It says that Cuban pilots in Soviet-built planes were carrying out air strikes against targets in Somalia. At a recent diplomatic reception in north Yemen, the Soviet ambassador shouted to a group of foreign envoys: "We will teach the Somalis a lesson they will never forget." "We will be back in Somalia--we will bring them to their knees."

As for the Soviets' long-term ambitions in the region, it says that some Western analysts suggest that "Moscow is attempting to make up for its loss of influence in the Middle East by seizing a foothold in the Horn." Thus, it "could produce long-term pressures on Egypt through the Sudan and increase the Kremlin's influence over the flow of oil through the Red Sea lanes." "The ultimate objective is to outflank NATO by denying African resources and Arab oil to the West."

UNITED STATES

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN EMPHASIZES USSR THREAT TO U.S. SECURITY

OW220732Y Peking NCNA in English 0718 OMT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Feb (HSINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown on February 20 said the Soviet Union is responsible for America's most difficult national security problem, according to a report from Los Angeles. Addressing the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles on the question of the threat to U.S. national survival, he said: "The Soviet Union is, of course, our most difficult national security problem. It has steadily expanded its capability to project power worldwide, and it has increasingly involved itself militarily or through military proxies in the developing world. Its nuclear weapons pose the only direct threat to our national survival. The Soviets have steadily improved their nuclear forces and are currently deploying their fourth generation of ICBMs--the SS-17, SS-18, and SS-19--at a rate of approximately 135 a year."

Brown said that at the present time there is a rough "strategic balance" between the Soviet Union and the United States, and that "our immediate concern is to ensure that this balance remains stable." To this end the United States plans to "continue the development of cruise missiles," he added. Brown then said: "We will soon begin deploying the Trident missile; and we will increase the rate of development of the mobile missile."

Brown declared: "Our attention this past year has focused on Europe....for Europe is where the Soviet conventional threat is greatest. It is where the growth of Soviet conventional capabilities in recent years has created the most disturbing threat to the NATO-Warsaw Pact balance." He said: "In response to the Soviet threat the U.S. and its allies have had to take immediate steps to strengthen our forces in NATO."

Brown then referred to the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, saying: "Because the area is the world's greatest source of oil, the security of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf cannot be separated from our security and that of NATO and our allies in Asia." The U.S. secretary of defence said: "We intend to safeguard the production of oil and its transportation to consumer nations without interference by hostile powers."

On the question of Asia, Brown said that an equilibrium "has emerged in east Asia during this decade--in which the United States, the USSR, the People's Republic of China and Japan are the principal players...that equilibrium, however, is not necessarily permanent. Soviet military strength in Asia and the Pacific continues to grow." To hedge against Soviet expansion in Asia, he suggested that the United States maintain there "the necessary military forces, as well as enough economic and political strength." Brown disclosed new U.S. plans to strengthen its forces in the Pacific region by introducing several advanced weapon systems. These systems include cruise missiles for B-52's in Guam Island, Trident nuclear missiles for submarine fleets and new-type fighters for air force squadrons and naval forces.

Mr. Brown made it quite plain that it is his country's plan to partly withdraw its ground forces from South Korea. At the same time, he also stressed that the U.S. will continue to support the Pak Chong-hui clique. He disclosed that his country will increase its air force there before the end of this year.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW YORK TIMES REVEALS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE NATIONAL GUARD

OW201929Y Peking NCNA in English 1828 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Feb (HSINHUA)--The New York TIMES in a report yesterday revealed that the U.S. Army is taking measures to improve the combat effectiveness of the National Guard, according to a report from New York City. The report notes: "This is one aspect of the army's effort to meet the threat of a war with the Soviet Union in Europe."

The report, written by the paper's military correspondent Drew Middleton says that the U.S. Army is carrying out a nationwide programme to incorporate National Guard brigades into active divisions. The aim of the programme is "to improve the readiness of units that would be deployed early in any general war." According to the programme, some National Guard and other reserve units will be incorporated into a few active divisions either to supplement these divisions or as "augmentation units", while others will be trained with the help of the active units to improve their combat effectiveness.

The report notes that "perceptible improvement" has been made in many guardsmen's training in the last few years. The report quotes a U.S. colonel as saying: "If there is a war in Europe that lasts more than 15 days, the guard and reserves will help fight it."

The U.S. Army took the step at a time when the Soviet threat to launch a conventional war in Europe has been steadily increasing. At present, the voices calling for the strengthening of conventional troops and armaments are mounting in the United States. An article carried by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on February 17 points out that U.S. generals are "anxiously watching the growth of Soviet strength in conventional arms." They took note of the fact that "the Russians have pushed ahead steadily both in numbers of weapons and troops." "Congress is being asked to reorient the American military budget in 1979 to meet this danger," the article added.

U.S. TO EMBARGO SALES TO S. AFRICAN MILITARY, POLICE

OW201956Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Feb (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Commerce Department announced on February 17 an embargo on export of all goods to the police and military of South Africa, according to a Washington report. The embargo also applies to Namibia.

AP said that the action marked another step by the U.S. Government "to bring pressure on South Africa". It pointed out: "The impact of the embargo is likely to be slight in practical terms, because the kind of goods it impedes presumably can be obtained elsewhere with little difficulty."

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRESSURES COAL MINERS TO END STRIKE

OW181715Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Feb (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Government is putting pressure on the 180,000 coal miners in an attempt to end their 75-day nationwide strike, according to Washington reports.

Following four-month negotiations, Arnold Miller, president of the U.S. United Mine Workers (UMW), announced on February 6 that a tentative agreement on new labour contract terms had been reached with the management. The essence of the agreement is to make the miners give up their right to strike by means of considerable wage increases. But it has met with firm opposition among the miners, as one of them noted: "It takes us back 30 or 40 years." On February 10, 500 miners from Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Tennessee occupied the union headquarters in protest. Under the tremendous pressure of the miners, the United Mine Workers bargaining council formed by various UMW locals, twice voted against the agreement by overwhelming majorities on February 10 and 12.

The strike has dealt a heavy blow to U.S. monopoly capital. The nation's coal stocks have fallen to "dangerously low levels". Shortages of electricity supply in some areas have gravely affected industrial production.

The U.S. Government has come out time again to intervene. On February 3, on behalf of the White House, Labour Secretary R. Marshall telephoned Miller with the request to postpone a scheduled meeting of the union's bargaining council until an agreement was reached between miners and the management. On February 11, U.S. President Jimmy Carter declared a regional energy emergency in Ohio and ordered the labour secretary and the Justice Department to take measures to help the miners and the management to reach an agreement and "keep order" in strike-affected areas. On February 14, Carter claimed that the Taft-Hartley Act might be invoked.

However, the U.S. coal miners who have a glorious tradition in struggle are adamant in face of threats. Yesterday, some 3,000 miners held a rally in Fairmont, West Virginia, pledging to continue the strike.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FALLS IN JANUARY

OW171910Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Feb (HSINHUA)--Total industrial output in the United States dropped 0.7 per cent in January, the largest monthly decline in 34 months, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board announced on February 15. A drastic fall in coal and auto production was largely responsible for the sharp slowdown in the growth in industrial output. Coal output declined near 80 per cent by the end of January as a result of the more than 50-day national strike by 18,000 coal miners. Electricity supply, steel and auto industries were seriously affected. Up to February 15, the coal strike entered its 72d day. Coal stores in some states dropped to a terribly low level and some states reduced electricity supply to schools, commerce and industry.

Auto output, as one of the three mainstays of U.S. industry, began to fall at the end of last year. A UPI dispatch reported that auto production by the big three automakers fell 3.05 per cent in January compared with the same period last year. The Federal Reserve Board said that auto output during the first three months of 1978 is expected to continue at a lower rate, as Detroit has continuing problems in winning widespread consumer acceptance of its new model automobiles. Retail sales in January fell 3.1 per cent, the biggest drop in more than 13 years. Domestic auto sales in the same month dropped 9.4 per cent.

The U.S. economy still suffered endless difficulties with a slow and weak recovery after experiencing the worst 1974-1975 post-war crisis.

By 1977, the U.S. again witnessed a sharp slowdown in the growth in industrial output. The rise in total industrial output in 1977 dropped to 5.6 per cent from 10.2 per cent in 1976. Output increased 0.4 per cent last November and rose just 0.2 per cent in December. Referring to prospects of the U.S. economy, REUTER said on February 15 that with the bad weather continuing into February and the unsettled coal strike expected to bring major factory shutdowns soon, the statistics published by the Federal Reserve Board were a particularly bad omen.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON ATTEMPTED SOVIET 'BLACKMAIL' OF NATO

HX200115Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Feb 78 p 4 HK

["Notes on International Affairs" by Ssu Mu [1835 1970]: "The Result of Blackmail"]

[Text] Brezhnev, the "despotic ruler of the north," recently sent a message to leaders of NATO countries. The content of this message was leaked by the West German press. It turned out that this was an out-and-out blackmail letter. This repetition of an old trick by the "despotic ruler of the north" was nothing new. But the way he warned the West against production and deployment of neutron bombs and threatened that should this be defied he would produce neutron bombs himself made him appear particularly tyrannical and atrocious.

Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Soviet revisionist Communist Party who styles himself as the overlord of Europe, has the habit of ordering the medium and small countries about as he pleases. As he has recently assumed the concurrent duties as head-of-state and supreme commander, he has become all the more cocky. Even the West European powers are not worth his little finger. In this incident, he thought that with his awe-inspiring "instruction" he could throw the Western countries off balance even if he could not subdue them. Should they dare to defy his wishes, he could always accuse them of posing "a challenge to Moscow" and "heavily straining East-West relations." With this tactic of "the guilty party filing suit," he thought he could achieve the anticipated propaganda effect.

But, contrary to the expectation of the general secretary, this time the NATO countries did not bend to his wishes. They were not intimidated. No sooner had word leaked out than this blackmail letter came under heavy fire from military and political circles and the Western press. The vehemence of this censure was unprecedented. This blackmail letter from a "big country armed to the teeth" was described as "unscrupulous" and as "the height of impudence." Some rebuked: NATO should propose that the Soviet Union scrap its new multihead mobile rocket (SS-20) targeted on Europe with a charge 2,000 times as big as the neutron bomb. Others sounded the alarm by saying: "Submission to the demands of the Soviet Union is the beginning of 'Finlandization' of Western Europe." Some NATO officials even predicted that because of Brezhnev's present move, "those Europeans who are still hesitant about using this U.S. weapon would have no alternative but to include it in their weaponry." This blackmail letter so laboriously worked out by the "despotic ruler of the north" accomplished exactly the opposite result. Indeed, he was "lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet."

Thus, Brezhnev again played the part of a rare teacher by negative example, though this time he was only giving a "correspondence course" and not mounting the teaching platform himself. But, from this lesson people could at least learn or add testimony to the following fact: First, "the magistrates are allowed to burn down houses, while the common people are forbidden to light lamps" is the favorite logic of the "despotic ruler of the north." [paragraph continues]

Second, an inference from this logic will give us this formula: "Arms reduction is your bounden duty; arms expansion is my prerogative. If you are discontented with your lot, I will exercise my prerogative." This is what made the despot's high-sounding statement of "arms reduction" so unique. Third, another specific characteristic of the "despotic ruler by the north" is that it is fierce of visage but faint of heart and that it bullies the weak but fears the strong. This attempt to forbid others to produce and deploy neutron bombs is precisely counterevidence showing that what he fears is the strengthening of defense by the West European countries. Thus, this blackmail letter from the "despotic ruler of the north" served as a dose of sobriety to the West Europeans and gave the apologists of the "Munich Doctrine" a slap in the face.

The way the "despotic ruler of the north" challenged the West's neutron bombs reminds us of similar behavior by Kosygin toward leaders of the Scandinavian countries early last December when he attended the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of Finnish independence. On that occasion, he brazenly ordered these countries to "unite to oppose neutron bombs." He even "criticized" Norway for having too many military exercises. However, the leaders of the three countries did not accept this and argued with him. The argument grew "so heated at times" and Kosygin became "so excited" that Danish Premier Jorgensen begged him to "cool down" and not to get "over-excited." Afterwards, Premier Jorgensen said that the "dialogue" with Kosygin was "a good and beneficial discussion." Though not necessarily "good" it was right to say that this talk was "beneficial." In traveling such a long distance to give this important lecture to these small Scandinavian countries, Premier Kosygin had given these countries and their people a chance to take a good look at the hegemonic features of this neighbor on the north.

However, the "despotic ruler of the north" has not learned his lesson. On the contrary, he thinks that the West is still weak and can be bullied, and that he can continue with his intimidation with sufficient pressure. The unbridled and tyrannical tone of this correspondence course by General Secretary Brezhnev is proof. But, through this event, the Scandinavian people have more clearly realized the true colors of the "despotic ruler of the north" as one who "bullies the weak but fears the strong."

Chairman Mao said: "THERE ARE TEACHERS BY POSITIVE EXAMPLE AS WELL AS TEACHERS BY NEGATIVE EXAMPLE. PEOPLE NEED TEACHERS FROM BOTH THE POSITIVE AND THE NEGATIVE SIDES." Today, we should say that the "despotic ruler of the north," or social imperialist Soviet Union, is "the number one teacher by negative example" in the whole world. Is it not true that Brezhnev, Kosygin and their ilk are time and again giving lectures to the people of all countries?

NORTH ASIA

PAK CLIQUE RAISES PRICES, TAXES TO SQUEEZE PEOPLE

OW181545Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Pak Chong-hui clique is squeezing the South Korean people harder by raising commodity prices and tax rates, according to reports from Seoul. This has aroused strong resentment among the people.

Prices have long been soaring in South Korea, lowering the standard of living of the working people. South Korean official data showed that the prices for cereals and other foodstuff shot up by 22.5 per cent between 1972 and 1976. Price increases for rice, fruits and meat ranged from 21.7 to 42.4 per cent. Commodity prices mounted again in 1977 as, for instance, vegetables--up 350 per cent, coal--up 78.3 per cent, fabrics--up 30 per cent, and garments--up 50 per cent.

Meanwhile, railway freightage was uplifted by 17.2 per cent and postage and telegraph fees by 100 to 234 per cent.

According to data from the puppet clique's Ministry of Economic Planning, wholesale and retail prices soared last January by 2.3 and 2.7 per cent, respectively, on an average.

The South Korean authorities have tried to squeeze every ounce of sweat and blood out of the working people by way of exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies. It was reported that the 1978 budget of the puppet administration includes a revenue of 3,315,100 million won (484 won equals one U.S. dollar) to be squeezed from the South Korean people through various kinds of taxes. This means that on an average each and every citizen in South Korea will have to pay over 92,400 won in taxes, or over 17,200 won more than in 1977. In addition, the reactionary authorities of the localities will squeeze 300,000 to 400,000 million won in "local taxes". Early this year, the Pak Chong-hui clique decreed an additional tax in an attempt to further plunder the South Korean people.

The soaring prices and heavy taxes not only have impoverished the working people but also landed medium-sized and small enterprises in greater difficulty.

It was reported that about 3,000 small and medium-sized enterprises curtailed production or were closed down from January to October last year because of difficulties in obtaining funds or raw materials.

The Pak Chong-hui clique's policy of heavy taxation and high prices has aroused growing dissatisfaction from the people. South Korean newspapers pointed out that the Pak Chong-hui clique has "added fuel to the flames" by raising commodity prices since the beginning of the year and the labouring people, already in poverty, have found their life harder. Some papers described the increase of taxation by the reactionary authorities as a new "tax drive" and a "crime of murder against the people". Many residents and owners of small and medium-sized enterprises in North Kyongsang Province and North Chongchong Province have protested against the tax increases. Workers and other labouring people in various places have also struggled for improvement of their working conditions and for the right of survival.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

ASIAN-PACIFIC COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF STATE MEET IN SYDNEY

OW172026Y Peking NCNA in English 1729 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 17 Feb (HSINHUA)--Leaders of 12 Asian and Pacific countries attended a Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting in Sydney, Australia, on February 13 and 14, with emphasis on closer economic cooperation. It was followed by a two-day informal and private get-together in Bowral, a seaside resort centre, south Sydney.

A "backgrounder" issued by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs said that the main items on the agenda of the meeting were "world and regional political trends, international economic issues, regional economic and functional cooperation (including energy, special problems of small states and trade and development)."

A communique released by the meeting urges the United States, the Soviet Union and other maritime powers to take practical steps to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The communique calls on major industrial states to take the lead to promptly improve world trade terms to enable the industrial states to import manufactured goods from developing countries and lower current trade barriers so as to import more farm products from the Asian-Pacific countries.

The meeting decided to set up a number of special task forces to examine means in an effort to persuade the United States, Japan and the EEC to lower current trade barriers and examine measures to promote personal exchanges in the region, develop regional trade, simplify trade procedures and improve communications.

The meeting, the first Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting in history, was attended by Australia, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga and Western Samoa. It was convened on an Australian initiative at the London Commonwealth heads of government meeting held in June, 1977. Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal hailed the meeting as the "bridge of Sydney" heralding a new era in Commonwealth regional cooperation. The government leaders also decided that the next meeting will be held in New Delhi in 1980.

SOUTH ASIA

WANG PING-NAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PAKISTAN

OW211318Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Wang Ping-nan arrived here last night for a friendly visit to Pakistan. Meeting them at the airport were Agha Shahi, advisor in charge of foreign affairs, and other Pakistan officials. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao was also present on the occasion.

EUROPE

YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ATTENDS SONG-DANCE SHOW

OW212003Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--Dr. Berislav Sefer, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, his wife and the Yugoslav Government delegation he is leading attended a cultural evening today. The event was arranged by the Ministry of Culture. The Central Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble presented Yugoslav songs, apart from a programme of Chinese music, songs and dances.

The distinguished Yugoslav guests were accompanied this evening by Chou Tzu-chien, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, and Wang Lan-hsi, vice-minister of culture. Watching the performance were also member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the Federal Committee of the Public Health and Social Welfare Zora Tomic, who is now staying in Peking, and the health delegation led by him; Yugoslav Ambassador to China Milojko Drulovic and embassy officials.

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At the end of the performance, Vice-President and Mrs. Sefer and other distinguished guests went on stage to congratulate the performers on their success. This afternoon, Vice-President and Mrs. Sefer visited the National Exhibition on Art Handicrafts in the company of Hsieh Hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry. Mrs. Sefer also went to other sites today.

WANG CHEN, CHIANG I-CHEN MEET YUGOSLAV HEALTH DELEGATION

OW220825Y Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Feb (HSINHUA)--Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the Yugoslav health delegation led by Zora Tomic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee of the Public Health and Social Welfare. Yugoslav Ambassador to China Milojko Drulovic was present on the occasion.

Also present were Chiang I-chen and Chien Hsin-chung, minister and vice-minister of public health; Hsueh Kung-cho, department director of the Ministry of Public Health; Chi Chung-pu, president of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine; and Yu Hung-liang, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation arrived in Peking from Pyongyang yesterday. It will soon leave Peking for home.

WANG CHENG MEETS FRENCH AMBASSADOR

OW21164Y Peking NCNA in English 1533 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--Wang Cheng, Chinese minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, met here this evening with Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to China. They had a warm, friendly conversation on the question of cooperation in electronics industry between China and France.

After the meeting, the Chinese minister gave a dinner for the ambassador. Wang Shih-kuang [3769 1102 0342], vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, was present on the occasion.

SUNG CHIH-KUANG MEETS FRENCH OFFICIALS

OW211934Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--Sung Chih-kuang, Chinese assistant foreign minister [title as received; Peking NCNA Domestic Service in a similar report lists Sung's title as "assistant to the foreign minister" (wai chiao pu pu chang chu li 1120 0074 6752 6752 7022 0504 3810)], yesterday met and feted Thierry de Montbrial, director of the Analysis and Forecast Centre Under the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his assistant Soubrenat. They had a friendly conversation. Present on the occasion were Chien San-chiang, a leading member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Tsui Ping, deputy general manager of the Bank of China; and Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to China.

The French guests arrived in Peking on February 17. Chien San-chiang and Tsui Ping met with them on separate occasions.

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NGAPO NGAWANG-JIGME MEETS SWEDISH FRIENDS

OW191250Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 19 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Feb 19 (HSINHUA)--Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with Chairman Christer Leopold, Secretary General Per Camenius and Council Member Nils Ericsson, of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Wan Fu, deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR: EUROPE UNITES AGAINST HEGEMONISM

OW211911Y Peking NCNA in English 1806 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--It has become a general trend for the West European countries to make a common cause against hegemonism, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator in an article today. West European unity is a popular call arising out of the need of history, the commentator notes.

The article reads in part as follows:

Europe is now the focus of contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, for domination of the world. As their rivalry intensifies and the Soviet threat is growing in the area, public attention is drawn to the development in the situation of West European unity against hegemonism.

In spite of difficulties and obstacles standing in the way of unity, the West European countries have made continuous advances in their united efforts against the common threat. They are cooperating more effectively with each other in many spheres within the framework of the European Economic Community, which has been enlarged from the original six to the present nine member states and is negotiating to admit new members. Militarily, they are working in concert to coordinate their steps. Their united efforts are manifesting themselves in many forms, in cooperation between nations or in the regional framework. The ties between the EEC and the Third World countries are getting closer and closer, politically and economically.

It should be pointed out that all such fruitful results of West European unity against hegemonism have been achieved under very difficult circumstances. In the past year, Western Europe was in the grip of slow economic recovery and slackened growth, compounded by serious unemployment and inflation. Disputes even arose among the nations because of their contradictions and discordant opinions over this or that issue. Despite all this, the West European countries forged ahead in their efforts to harmonize their attitudes against hegemonism. This proves to the hilt that to stand together against hegemonism is the common wish of all countries and people of Western Europe. This public sentiment is now the general trend.

A united, strong Europe serves exactly the interests of the countries and people of Europe. Historically, the major countries of Western Europe were themselves imperialist powers contending for control of Europe. Consequently, there was no question of West European unity against hegemonist powers then. But things are different today. The Soviet Union and the United States have emerged as two superpowers overwhelming all other countries in the world.

The formerly advanced capitalist countries have found themselves in a changed position, subject to bullying and threat by the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular. It is precisely in these historical circumstances that the need arises for the West European countries to band together to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and ensure their national survival.

There is at present a struggle for and against control between the West European countries and the United States, but the greatest danger to the Europeans comes from Soviet social-imperialist aggression and expansion. In the past few years in particular, the Soviet Union constantly dispatched reinforcements to Europe, renewed arms and equipment, deployed latest-type missiles and staged large-scale military manoeuvres. It developed its military superiority in central Europe numerically and qualitatively, and reinforced its Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets, thus increasing the Soviet military threat to the northern and southern flanks of Europe. It conducted unscrupulous aggression and expansion in Africa and the Middle East and set up strategic points there in an effort to encircle Western Europe from its flanks in a roundabout way. Recently, it sent large quantities of weapons to Africa and directly dispatched military personnel and foreign mercenaries to interfere with the affairs in the Horn of Africa. This has aroused grave concern among the West European countries. In the face of the avaricious desire and menacing paws of the polar bear, the West European countries have no other choice but to unite to cope with the threat.

A more united and powerful Europe is also in full conformity with the interests of the world people's struggle against hegemonism as a whole. To dominate the world, the Soviet Union must first of all conquer Europe because it is where finance, industrial output, agricultural production, science and technology of the contemporary world are comparatively concentrated and developed. Who ever occupies Europe can make use of its manpower, material and financial resources for a war for conquering the world. Hitler had begun carrying out his frenzied war plan by launching aggression on Europe. Therefore, to foil the superpower plot of aggression and war in Europe is of major significance. At present, the mounting struggle against hegemony waged by the countries and people of the world, the Third World in particular, is dealing a powerful blow to superpower hegemonism. The united struggle against hegemonism waged by the countries and people of West Europe becomes an important component part of the world people's struggle against hegemonism. Stressing on "speaking with one voice", the West European communities have in recent years begun paying attention to improving their relations with the Third World countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and equality. They called for "dialogue" in place of confrontation with the Third World countries and backed the African and Arab countries' struggle against hegemonism in a number of issues. This attitude of the West European countries has won the approval of the Third World. They are playing an even more important role in international affairs.

It should be noted that the path of unity against hegemonism of Western Europe is by no means smooth. The Soviet Union is never willing to see a powerful, united Western Europe, which will be a grave obstacle to Soviet contention for hegemony in Europe. The more Western Europe is divided and weak, the more profitable it is to the Soviet Union. Up to now, the Soviet Union is still obstinately refusing to extend formal recognition to the European Economic Community, and repeatedly sows discord among its members in an attempt to obstruct its growth and expansion.

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resorting to every possible means, tough and soft, it steps up military deployment to pose a threat to Western Europe, while resorting to the "detente" fraud and spreading deceptive arguments of all sorts to divide the West European countries and **dull their** vigilance so as to be able to defeat them one by one. All this is aimed at breaking West European unity so that it can one day extend to Western Europe the "community" it has set up in Eastern Europe, and dominate the whole of Europe.

Under the aggressive Soviet offensive, certain Western Europeans favour appeasement and concession to the Soviet Union to gain momentary ease. This appeasement mentality is particularly obvious on the other side of the Atlantic which has an inevitable effect on Western Europe. This makes the West Europe situation more dangerous. In short, such mentality is a result of a fear for the Soviet Union. Do not irritate the Soviet Union, some people suggest, otherwise it will launch a third world war which will "destroy Europe". Therefore, they are not active in promoting West European unity against hegemonism, holding that only more economic benefits can "soften the Soviet Union". They believe that Europe could only be saved through the benevolent aspirations" of "disarmament" and "detente". Of course, this sheer illusion. Facts have proved that more economic benefits provided by the West have "strengthened" the Soviet Union and "weakened" the West itself. It is a policy of "bringing about its own destruction". All the fear about irritating the Soviet Union is completely groundless. To any aggressor, the more you are afraid of him, the more vicious he would become, no matter if you irritate him or not. It is especially dangerous to seek "benevolence" from the aggressor.

Favourable conditions exist in the world today for opposing superpower hegemonism and postponing another world war. A broad international united front against hegemonism is coming into being. In such an excellent situation, the West European countries can certainly win one victory after another in the struggle against hegemonism by uniting together to promote an alliance on the basis of equality and enhance the ties and cooperation with the Third World countries.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

UAE PRESIDENT HAILS ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

0220949Y Peking NCNA in English 0825 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Arab military industrialization organization "is the embodiment of the Arab nation's aspirations to have its own modern and advanced military industry and depend on it for arming its own armed forces," declared Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), according to the Voice of the UAE. He made the remarks in a statement to the press yesterday evening after receiving an Abu Dhabi the delegations who were there attending a session of the Higher Committee of the organization.

The president said: "The Arabs are capable of dealing with all eventualities. Their armed forces and their capability are not to be doubted." "The Arab nation now possesses the foundation of an advanced military industry and it should build on this foundation an edifice which will be enable it to realize its objectives in the field of arms," the UAE president noted. He said in conclusion: "Arab solidarity is the powerful pillar of the Arab nation in meeting all kinds of challenges."

MINUTES SIGNED ON ASSISTANCE TO BUILD ETHIOPIAN GYMNASIUM

OW210834Y Peking NCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Addis Ababa, 20 Feb (HSINHUA)--China and Ethiopia signed here today the minutes of their talks on the construction of Addis Ababa Gymnasium. Wang Chin-chuan, Chinese ambassador, and Yidnekachew Tessema, commissioner of the Ethiopian Commission for Sports and Physical Culture, signed the minutes.

The gymnasium with a seating capacity of 7,000 will be built with China's assistance under the agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of China and Ethiopia signed on March 22, 1976. China has sent a study team to Addis Ababa for the construction of the gymnasium.

PRC-AIDED HIGHWAY BRIDGE OPENS IN SIERRA LEONE

OW191300Y Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 19 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Freetown, 18 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Kambia Highway Bridge spanning the great Scarcies River near the border between Sierra Leone and Guinea was officially opened to traffic yesterday. Attending the opening ceremony held near the town of Kambia in the northern province were Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens; Vice-President and Minister of State Enterprises S.I. Koroma; Prime Minister and Minister of Housing and Country Planning C.A. Kamara-Taylor; Parliament Speaker S.C.W. Betts; cabinet ministers, representatives of mass organizations and Sierra Leonean and Chinese workers and technicians who took part in building the bridge. The governor of Forekaria of Guinea, and Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Peng Hua attended the ceremony. Present also were Sung Chao-i, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese embassy here; Chang Chih-hsien, leader of the Chinese technical team, and other foreign diplomatic envoys.

Carrying placards and multicoloured flags, nearly ten thousand people in colourful national costume joyfully celebrated the happy occasion yesterday with song and dances. The ceremony began after a 21-gun salute. President Stevens inspected a guard of honour.

The president said in an address that apart from linking Sierra Leone with Guinea, the bridge forms a link in the Trans-African Highway. He warmly praised the Chinese and Sierra Leonean workers and technicians for their contribution to the success of the project.

The Chinese charge d'affaires said: "Following the Mange Bridge, the Kambia Highway Bridge is another bridge of friendship constructed by the technicians and engineers of the two countries through hard work. The successful completion of the bridge will no doubt further strengthen the friendship between the people of the two countries."

After the speeches, President Stevens cut the ribbon for opening the bridge to traffic. He and the Chinese charge d'affaires then drove across the bridge in an open car amidst loud cheers.

The building of the 360-metre long and 9-metre wide Kambia Bridge began on March 1, 1976 and was completed at the end of last January. A handing-over ceremony was held earlier in Freetown, during which certificates were signed by Hu Wei-hsin, economic counsellor of the Chinese Embassy, and Edward Kargbo, minister of works of Sierra Leone, on behalf of their governments.

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OUA COMMITTEE DENOUNCES SMITH'S RHODESIAN 'SETTLEMENT'

OW202019Y Peking NCNA in English 1608 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity adopted a resolution on February 18 denouncing the "internal settlement agreement" on Rhodesia announced recently by the Smith racist regime.

The resolution, adopted at the committee's session held in Tripoli, capital of Libya, reaffirmed support to the liberation movements in southern Africa and called on countries in Africa and other parts of the world to put an effective trade embargo on South Africa and enforce economic sanctions against it. It also called for greater support to the armed struggle waged by the patriotic front.

Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs J.A. Chissano issued a statement at Maputo airport on February 18 denouncing "the internal settlement agreement" on Rhodesia. He pointed out that the "agreement" is just another attempt of the Smith regime "to block the road to democracy in Rhodesia and avoid a proper solution to the issue".

The Mauritanian paper CHAAB pointed out in an article on February 17 that the "agreement" announced by the Smith regime is "a bargain of dupes" with the aim to "miscarry the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean people, hoax international opinion and save its tottering regime".

The article expressed the confidence that the Zimbabwean and Namibian peoples will smash all plots by colonialists and carry the liberation struggle through to the end.

The Zambian paper DAILY MAIL pointed out editorially on February 17: "So long as Smith has control of the security forces inside Rhodesia and is strong enough to carry on the war, no agreement he enters into with other parties is worth the paper it is written on."

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PEASANT PAINTING EXHIBITION OPENS IN CANADA

OW172011Y Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 16 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Huhsien peasant painting exhibition of China opened at the National Gallery of Canada here this evening. Among the 300 people present at the opening ceremony were Canadian Government officials, friendly personages of various circles and diplomatic envoys. Dr Shih Hsiao-yen, Director of the National Gallery, A.E. Gotlieb, under secretary of state for external affairs, and Wang Chu-liang, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy, spoke at the ceremony.

On behalf of Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald Jamieson, Gotlieb said: "It is my hope that this exhibition will contribute to a great understanding in this country of China, of its people and its art. It is also my hope that we should broaden and deepen these exchanges to our mutual benefit." Wang Chu-liang said: "It is hoped that this exhibition will serve to further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples."

After the ceremony, the visitors saw with great interest over 70 paintings which depict vividly the rural life in socialist China. Later, the National Gallery held a reception. The paintings will be displayed in Saskatoon, Victoria, Halifax and Toronto after the exhibition here.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION TO CUBA MET BY CASTRO

OW201226Y Peking NCNA in English 1206 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Feb (HSINHUA)--A Soviet military delegation led by Aleksandr Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, arrived in Havana on February 18 on a visit to Cuba, according to a TASS report.

Fidel Castro, president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, received Yefimov the day he arrived. Present on the occasion was Paul Castro, first vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

ARGENTINE JUNTA MEMBERS RECEIVE PRC AMBASSADOR

OW220719Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Feb (HSINHUA)--Emilio Massera, member of the Argentine military junta and commander in chief of the navy, and Orlando Agosti, member of the military junta and commander in chief of the air force, received Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Hsu Chung-fu separately on February 21 and 16. They had friendly conversations with him, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

VENEZUELA REFUSES THREATS FROM BIG POWERS

OW211312Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 20 Feb (HSINHUA)--"Our country, though small and maybe weak militarily, will never accept threats of whatever kind from any country, even if it is powerful," declared Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez yesterday. The president made the statement at a press conference in Port La Cruz, Anzoategui State. He was referring to U.S. President Carter's recent speech to the effect that the United States would take retaliatory measures in all forms against any possible oil embargo at any time.

President Perez said: "Under no circumstances will we worry ourselves about any threats, or accept them."

In selling oil, the president went on, Venezuela will hold government-to-government talks not only with the United States, but also with other American and European and Asian countries. He said: "This does not mean any substantial change in Venezuela's oil policy, because we will still take actions within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to carry out a harmonious and global policy. Besides, we also confer with governments in various parts of the world to exchange technologies."

President Perez said: "We are preoccupied with the conservation of oil. We do not support a bulk sale of oil." The diminution of Venezuela's oil production and export does not indicate that Venezuela will not perform the international obligations, to which the country is committed, the president added.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ISSUES WARNING TO 'COVERUP FACTION'

CW220306Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 February article by (Hsieh Chien-pin): "A Brief Comment on the 'Coverup Faction'"]

[Text] The article offers an analysis of those who, with some power still in their hands as of this date, are frantically covering up problems in an effort to protect themselves.

The article points out that there are a small number of units in which the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four has not been carried out thoroughly and penetratingly. The third campaign appears like a thunder cloud that brings no rain or a thunderbolt which brings little rain, and the investigation work has not been started. The reason for this is the mischief being done by the "coverup faction."

The article analyzes the main characteristic and tactic of the "coverup faction." The characteristic of the "coverup faction" is its actual attempt to resist by covering up. They are still able to cover up because they still hold power in their hands and still have a cabal under them. Because they have power, they can repress the masses, and because they have a cabal, they are capable of doing so. The power they hold has become a means for protecting themselves and their accomplices. The reason for their cover up is very obvious: It is to preserve their strength while they await the opportunity to create "earthquakes" once a slight disturbance occurs.

The article offers advice to the "coverup faction": They had better not try to cover up anything. It is better to expose various absurd arguments, things and contradictions. Otherwise, when the sickness can no longer be cured, it will be too late for regrets.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ON ARMY LEADING BODIES

CW180426Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 22 February Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in Selecting and Consolidating the Leading Bodies Well"]

[Text] The article says: The Party Central Committee and its Military Commission headed by Chairman Hua have issued the great call of grasping the key link and running the army well, and being prepared for war. Now the key link of the army's work is clear, the tasks are well defined, and the principles, policies and concrete measures are all laid down. Thus, the army has guidelines to follow in every aspect of its work. The important question is how will the strong, leading bodies implement them? Only with a good leading body will it be possible to implement the line, principles, policies and instructions of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission in light of the actual conditions in each unit, and to lead to the commanders and captains in doing a good job consolidating and building the army. Otherwise, all is lost. Therefore, in consolidating the army, the emphasis is on consolidating the ranks of cadres, and the key lies in selecting and consolidating the leading bodies well at all levels.

The article says: Whether or not the leading bodies are well selected has a vital bearing first on whether we can carry forward the revolutionary tradition and thus advance, and whether we can comprehensively and accurately carry forward Chairman Mao's military thinking and line, the fine tradition and work style of our army fostered by Chairman Mao and the ideological legacy Chairman Mao left us. Second, it has a bearing on whether we can carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end, win complete victory in this great political revolution, and fulfill all the tasks in grasping the key link, running the army well and being prepared for war. Third, it has a bearing on our army's future--whether it will be able to withstand the test of modern wars and the test of any political storms including the struggle between the two lines inside the party.

The article says: The selection of leading bodies is very important. So is their consolidation. The leading bodies must be consolidated in struggle. At present, this means that they must be consolidated in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We should carry out a cleansing operation in light of the actual conditions in each unit, paying attention to the problems created by Lin Piao and the gang of four which are most pernicious and harmful. While doing a good job in organizational consolidation, we must emphasize ideological consolidation and basically change those leading bodies which are "soft, lazy and lax."

In deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, and build leading bodies at all levels in the army in such a way that they will be able to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, uphold the basic principles of "three do's and three don'ts" and further enhance the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Only in this way can we solve the problem of the impurities in ideology, organization and work style caused by the sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and do a good job in consolidating and building our leading bodies.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON 'EXCELLENT SITUATION' IN PUBLIC SECURITY

OW201306Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Feb 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter's commentary: "It Is Gratifying To See the Excellent Situation Prevailing on the Public Security Front"--date not given]

[Text] Public security departments in various localities have recently broadly conducted "cherish-the-people month" activities. Coming to the fore one after another from among the public security cadres and police are good persons who have served the people wholeheartedly. It is gratifying to see that drastic changes were brought about and the situation was excellent on the public security front in the past year.

The public security front has achieved initial success in the past year. The following are the major indications:

The great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has been carried out victoriously, and the confusion created by the gang on the question of political line on the public security front has basically been straightened out. The line, principles and policies laid down by Chairman Mao for public security work are now being implemented fairly smoothly. Crushing blows have been dealt to the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and their followers in public security organs, and that portion of power usurped by them has been seized back.

Forceful blows have been dealt at disrupters aided and abetted by the gang of four--smash-and-grabbers, criminals seriously undermining public security and landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements who hated socialism and launched vengeful counterattacks. Party committees at various levels have strengthened their leadership over public security work, and the public security cadres and police have heightened their party spirit. As a result, the mass line has been restored and has been being carried out. The party's various policies on the struggle against the enemies are being implemented. All public security and defense work is being rapidly pushed forward.

Public security work in our country was begun and led by the great leader Chairman Mao himself. PRC history of the 28 years since its founding proves that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always remained predominant on the public security front. Public security work in our country is correct, progressive and successful. The overwhelming majority of the public security cadres and police are good or comparatively good and are a force which is loyal to the party and the people and is capable of fighting.

Although the domestic and international situation is excellent, the tasks facing the public security front are still very arduous. At present, the public security cadres and people's police should first of all fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. In light of the actual conditions, they should penetratingly expose and scathingly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes in turning things upside down in the relations between ourselves and the enemies, in directing the spearhead of the dictatorship at those within the party, in advocating "two negations," "one smash" and "the three-in-one combination" and in undermining the leadership of party committees, the mass line and public security work. They should do a good, thoroughgoing job in investigation and consolidate and build well the leading bodies of public security organs at various levels and the public security ranks. In the course of the struggle, they should pay serious attention to the party's policies, firmly adhere to the general orientation of the struggle and strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions. They must resolutely hit hard at the counter-revolutionaries and other criminals carrying out sabotage activities and do a better job in maintaining public order in both the urban and rural areas.

Under the leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and party committees at various levels and under the guidance of the 11th National CCP Congress' line, the public security cadres and people's police should liberate their minds, fight in unity and carry forward the spirit of revolution plus death-defying daring. As long as they do so, they can certainly and rapidly push forward all the work on the public security front on the basis of the initial success achieved in the past year and can certainly make large contributions toward achieving marked success in 3 years in implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well and toward further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

LAW PROFESSOR DISCUSSES SOCIALIST LEGALITY

OW210738Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--What sort of legal system does socialist China have, and how does it function? What changes have there been since the fall of the gang of four?

How are cases handled? What is the policy towards criminals? What about capital punishment in China? These questions are answered in a HSINHUA interview with Professor Han Yu-tung, deputy director of the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Professor Han Yu-tung studied law in the Tokyo Teikoku University in the 30s. The following are her replies.

Question: How does China enforce its law since the smashing of the gang of four over a year ago?

Answer: The gang of four regarded the socialist legal system as a serious obstacle to their seizure of party and state power. Wherever they were in control, they incited anarchism, instigated and connived with a small number of bad elements to engage in beating, smashing and looting in order to disrupt social order so that they could fish in troubled waters and seize power. After the smashing of the gang, government and judicial departments ordered the arrest of these criminals, placed them under the law, and restored normal social order. These steps were widely acclaimed by the people.

While they wielded that portion of power they had seized, the gang of four ruthlessly sabotaged the socialist legal system and tried to wreck the organs of proletarian dictatorship that enforce socialist law. Since the smashing of the gang, the carrying out of party policy and government law has been stressed. In particular the security and judicial organizations have been requested strictly to carry out government law and thoroughly to correct all violations of the law.

As a result, disputes among the people have been handled correctly, the people's legal rights and interests have been safeguarded, unity among the people has been strengthened, good social moral has been restored and the people's minds have been put at ease.

There is one point however, that should be made clear here. The arrest and placing under the law of a handful of criminals who disrupted social order is quite different to the investigation of persons connected with the gang's intrigues in usurping party and state power, although the two are related. We must deal resolute blows at the gang and their sworn followers, those unrepentant arch criminals. We must arrest those who should be arrested. But according to the party's consistent policy we will not eliminate them physically. The policy in the investigation movement is strictly to differentiate the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves from contradictions between the enemy and ourselves from contradictions among the people, to help more people by educating them and to narrow the target of attack. At the same time we must sternly criticize and educate those who have erred but still can be won over. We must not push aside any person whom we can win over and we must allow those who have made mistakes to rectify them.

Question: Could you explain further the nature and role of China's socialist legal system?

Answer: China's socialist legal system enforces dictatorship over the enemy but protects democracy among the people so that they may enjoy extensive freedom and rights.

Let me quote the Constitution of the People's Republic of China. Article 14 says: "The state safeguards the socialist system, suppresses all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities and punishes all traitors and counter-revolutionaries."

"The state deprives the landlords, rich peasants, reactionary capitalists and other bad elements of political rights for specified periods of time according to law, and at the same time provides them with the opportunity to earn a living so that they may be reformed through labour and become law abiding citizens supporting themselves by their own labour."

Article three says: "All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." Article 28 says: "Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike, and enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe in religion and to propagate atheism."

All this and other stipulations show that the people have really become masters of the country and want to defend the fruits of the revolution and build socialism. The enforcement of dictatorship over the enemy protects the people's interests, maintains social order and safeguards the normal carrying out of the socialist revolution and construction.

This socialist legal system that closely combines dictatorship and democracy plays an important role in consolidating China's proletarian dictatorship and protecting the socialist economic base.

Question: How do the security and judicial departments handle cases?

Answer: They usually work closely with the masses, accept their criticisms and supervision, and rely on them to carry out investigations and verify evidences. The small number of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who persist in their reactionary stand are reformed under the supervision of the units where they belong. The security and judicial departments also rely on the masses to maintain public order and social security.

Our policy is: Counter-revolutionaries must be eliminated wherever they are found, mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered, and not a single bad person must be allowed to escape or a single good person to be wronged. In handling a case the security and judicial departments stress the submission of evidence and investigation and strictly forbid the extortion of confessions.

Question: What about China's policy towards criminals?

Answer: China's policy towards criminals embodies the principles of the "combination of punishment with leniency", the "combination of reform through labour with ideological education", "the narrowing of the target of attack and help to more people through education" and "the giving of a chance to turn over a new leaf".

To combine punishment with leniency means to treat the class enemies according to their differing cases, punishing a small number of them and educating and reforming most of them. Specifically, it means that the ringleaders are punished while no action is taken against those who take part in counterrevolutionary activities under compulsion.

It means that leniency is extended towards those who acknowledge their crimes while severe punishment is dealt to those who stubbornly refuse to do so; recognition is given for exemplary deeds as atonement for crimes, and awards for major meritorious actions.

When we say we combine reform through labour with ideological education we mean that besides compelling criminals to take part in productive labour we also educate them politically. We make them conscious of the class and ideological roots of their crimes and the harm they caused to the state and people. We try to make them give up their evil ways and return to the right path. We gradually change their reform under compulsion to conscious remoulding so that they may become new people living on their own labour and useful to socialism.

The principle of the "giving of a chance to turn over a new leaf" means that any criminal, except those with death sentences, should be given a chance to earn their own living and to reform through labour into new people living on their own labour and useful to socialism.

Question: What about capital punishment which is widely opposed now abroad? What are your views on this?

Answer: Law is a manifestation of the will of the ruling class and has a strong class nature. China's law is a tool to realize proletarian dictatorship. In order to suppress the enemy and protect the people, it is not yet possible to abolish capital punishment in China. But, our policy also stipulates that in cases where it is marginal whether to make an arrest, under no circumstances should there be an arrest and in cases where it is marginal whether to execute, under no circumstances should there be an execution.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Those who owe blood debts or are guilty of other extremely serious crimes and have to be executed to assuage the people's anger and those who have caused extremely serious harm to the national interest must be unhesitatingly sentenced to death and executed without delay."

To create a stable situation for the socialist revolution and construction and to safeguard the security of the people's lives and properties, we must suppress the few criminals who owe blood debts or are guilty of other extremely serious crimes. If we do not do this and place undue emphasis on leniency then we will only encourage the enemy and seriously harm the people's interest and arouse their discontent.

Chairman Mao also pointed out: "As for those whose crimes deserve capital punishment but who owe no blood debts and are not bitterly hated by the people or who have done serious but not extremely serious harm to the national interest, the policy to follow is to hand down the death sentence, grant a two-year reprieve and subject them to forced labour to see how they behave. This is a great innovation by Chairman Mao.

The security and judicial organizations have accomplished a great deal since the founding of new China because they implemented the correct policies and laws and effectively maintained revolutionary order and protected socialist public property and the lives and properties of the people.

In those places where the gang of four sabotaged the socialist legal system there was no security for the revolutionary people. We are now stepping up the enforcement of socialist law precisely to repair the damage done by the gang so that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, policies and system can prevail and the people's democratic rights and freedom can be safeguarded. All this is to the advantage of socialist revolution and construction.

PEKING PRISON OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PENAL SYSTEM

OW211248Y Peking NCNA in English 1223 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--Nearly all criminals in China are re-educated through ideological study and productive labour into new men, useful to society. So said the Peking prison's assistant warden, Liu Chan-yuan, to a HSINHUA correspondent covering the prison recently.

Only certain individuals, guilty of towering crimes and bitterly hated by the people, are executed among criminals convicted of offences like murder, arson, rape, robbery or heading gangs of ruffians.

The assistant warden said that a 1975 check-up of 117 men who had been released from prison showed that only seven committed new crimes, while 103 or 88 percent were well-behaved.

He said: "Our prisons exercise dictatorship over the criminals, and transform them in the process. As defined by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, our principles are to place transformation prior in importance to productive labour, to combine punishment with leniency and ideological education with productive labour, to humiliate or maltreat no prisoner. These are also the rules and regulations which no prison official can violate."

The assistant warden recalled that in 1972, when the Lin Piao anti-party clique and the gang of four had gravely damaged the socialist legal system, Chairman Mao heard that inmates of a certain prison were given drinking water only three times a day. Chairman Mao strongly criticized such practices, saying: Who stipulated those fascist methods of interrogation? They should all be abolished. Acting on Chairman Mao's instructions, Premier Chou En-lai drew up specific rules and asked prison officials to announce them to all prisoners. Violators of these rules are punishable by law, and prisoners are entitled to air their grievances.

In the Peking prison, the 2,000 men and women prisoners work in factories making hosiery and shoes. They work eight hours a day, six days a week, in spacious and well-lit workshops.

In a workshop with a hundred hands, the HSINHUA correspondent found only one or two unarmed government cadres supervising. Charts on the wall showed that last year the prison workers turned out 5.4 million pairs of cotton or nylon socks, 20 percent above the target, and six million pairs of plastic sandals. A number of machines were built or improved by prisoners.

Outside the hosiery factory is a compound the size of a football field with a theatre stage at one end, where the prisoners attend lectures for ideological and political education and play games or enjoy sports on holidays.

During the spring festival, they put on a programme of songs, dances, music, recitations and comic dialogue and had matches in table tennis, basketball and chess.

The prisoners devote at least two hours to study every day. They hear reports on the domestic and the international situation, study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and exchange pointers from their experience in remoulding themselves. They hold exhibitions, see films and lantern slide shows and read newspapers and books. Prison officials often have chats with the prisoners and encourage them to transform their thinking, and their families are urged to help with their re-education.

One main form of study is group discussion. There are 12 to 14 prisoners in each group, with one of them in charge who has made a good showing in labour, study and ideological remoulding. The group leaders are usually changed every two or three months.

Speaking at a discussion, which the HSINHUA correspondent attended, 43-year-old Tuan Lien-sheng said: "I committed most serious crimes punishable by death. But the party and the people gave me an opportunity to turn over a new leaf."

Tuan Lien-sheng was sentenced to death in 1957 which was reprieved for two years. During the two years in custody, he came to see the serious damage he had done to the people and decided to do penance by working and studying hard. The death sentence was again suspended and in 1960 it was changed to imprisonment for a specified period. He said: "The prison officials strictly abide by the party's policies. Never once in the past 20 years have they beat or insulted me. I was illiterate before, and now I can read and write. I have also learned to repair machines. When I am released, I will work hard for the people in expiation of my crimes."

At another group discussion, an embezzler named Hsing Chen-huan reviewed the change in his thinking over the past year. He said: "When I was thrown into jail, I thought I was finished, and had little interest in understanding the reasons for my crime, remoulding my thinking or doing labour. One day, I broke work rules and damaged a machine. I thought that this would be looked on as a sign of hardened criminality. But, instead of punishing me, prison officials talked to me many times, helping me to see that the government and the people expected me to mend my ways. I was touched and felt myself wrong not to try to remould. I began to study and came to see the harm my crime had done to the people and to society. I have made up my mind to work hard and return to the ranks of the people as soon as possible."

In the corridors of the prison wards, there are blackboard bulletins and wall newspapers run by the inmates. The articles chiefly describe their gains in labour, study and ideological remoulding.

A doctor showed the HSINHUA correspondent round the 50-bed prison hospital, which has departments of internal medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, dentistry and radiology with a total medical staff of 40. Major cases of surgery are referred to the Peking Public Security Hospital.

The policy of combining education with labour has had good results. The great majority of the prisoners accept it and behave well. Every year, a group is released ahead of time for good records in labour and study.

Last year, 28 prisoners were released before the expiration of their terms, and 77 others had their terms shortened. The government arranges suitable jobs for the released. Only a few are recalcitrant and receive extended sentences from the courts.

RED FLAG ATTACKS GANG INTERFERENCE WITH ARMY BUILDING

HR200725Y Peking RED FLAG No 2 in Chinese 2 Feb 78 pp 2-11 HK

[Article by the theoretical group of the Headquarters of the General Staff of the PLA: "Persevere in Grasping the Key Link in Running the Army Well and Speed Up the Building of Our Army--Criticizing the 'Gang of Four's' Crimes in Opposing the 1975 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission"]

[Text] In the great, historic decisive battle between our party and the "gang of four", a heated struggle has unfolded on the military front, revolving around the affirmation or negation of the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. This is a struggle over supporting or opposing Chairman Mao's military concepts and line and a struggle over doggedly building the army into a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat or turning it into a tool of bourgeois careerists for usurping party and state power. A serious combat task, confronting us is to raise high Chairman Mao's great banner, thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four's" crimes in opposing the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, set straight right and wrong reversed by them on major issues, persevere in grasping the key link in running the army well and speed up the building of our army.

EXPLORE A BIG PLOT OF THE "GANG OF FOUR" TO OPPOSE THE ARMY AND CREATE CHAOS IN THE ARMY

The 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, called because of the great concern shown by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and held under his leadership, was a meeting to raise high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and a meeting of great historical significance. Guided by a series of important directives by Chairman Mao, this meeting incisively analyzed the situation of class struggle at home and abroad and the conditions of the army. It put forward "THE ARMY MUST BE CONSOLIDATED" and "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link in army work. It laid down the guidelines, general policies and measures for building our army. This meeting adhered to the basic principle, "PRACTICE MARXISM, AND NOT REVISIONISM; UNITE, AND DON'T SPLIT; BE OPEN AND ABOVEBOARD, AND DON'T INTRIGUE AND CONSPIRE." It penetratingly criticized Lin Biao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and waged a struggle against the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to oppose the army and create chaos in it. Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping spoke at the meeting. They correctly upheld Chairman Mao's military concepts and line and spelled out what was in the hearts of the commanders and fighters. This made the orientation of army building even clearer. This meeting played a great part in stimulating army work in various fields, restoring and carrying forward our army's fine traditions and resisting the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. It had a great impact on the party and the country on various fronts. From top to bottom the army supported it. The people found it a source of great satisfaction. Their morale rose considerably.

"WHEN THE MASSES OF PEOPLE ARE HAPPY, COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES WILL SUFFER." The "gang of four", who had long harbored the dream of putting the army under their control, dreaded this meeting very much and hated it like poison. Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chaio were on pins and needles. They spoke not a word at the meeting. They watched on the sidelines waiting for their chance to launch a counterattack. By various despicable means, they hatched a string of conspiratorial activities. They hit out at and framed Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng. They totally negated the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. They directed the spearhead at the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

Let's look at how the "gang of four" acted:

They stabbed people in the back and attacked by insinuation. While the meeting was in progress, the "gang of four" instructed their flunkys to successively trot out two sinister articles entitled "Tiao Hsiao-san's logic" and "the 'Image' of the 8th Route Army." These articles obliquely attacked the correct decisions adopted at the meeting and maliciously vilified our army cadres. They showed their deepseated hatred for the people and the army.

They brought their stick to bear and combined harassment with sabotage. The leading groups of various major units appointed with Chairman Mao's approval were vilified by them as "restoration groups." They bemoaned the fact that those close to them in the army had dwindled to a "miserable" few. They used their usurped power to thwart in every way the reorganization and establishment of leading groups. They attacked the rectification of bad practices as a case of "directing the spearhead downward" and "leaning too much to one side." When activities in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Long March were launched, they made a practice of tracing the "political backgrounds" of those involved. When concrete measures to prepare for war were adopted, they cried that this was "suppressing revolution with war preparations." When we called for the implementation of rules and regulations, they babbled that this was promoting "slavishness." Everything they did and said was aimed at spoiling the excellent situation of consolidating the army.

They fanned up evil winds and made trouble at grassroots levels. Towards the end of 1975, upon the instructions of their master, the confidants of the "gang of four" slipped out to a group in Shanghai where they made the people treat the Military Commission with suspicion and "criticize" the documents of its enlarged meeting. Later, in disregard of the opposition of cadres and fighters, they "acted against" the Military Commission by citing a sinister experience involving so-called "four courages" (the courage to talk, the courage to analyse, the courage to criticize and the courage to fight). They followed this up with meetings and newspaper propaganda, and fanned up the sinister wind of opposing the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission.

They collected materials and prepared sinister "shells." Through that "spy" installed in a certain department, Wang Hung-wen took possession of many secret documents and confidential data and concocted so-called "analytical" materials slandering the speeches by Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the enlarged meeting. They instructed their flunkys at Tsinghua and Peking universities to put Vice Chairman Teng's speech at the enlarged meeting in the "excerpts of speeches." They took these as sinister materials for hitting out at and framing Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng.

After careful planning, Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chiao appeared on the front maliciously attacking Vice Chairman Yeh's and Teng's speeches as "opposing Chairman Yeh's and Teng's speeches as "opposing Chairman Mao's proposal to take class struggle as the key link," "altering the party's basic line," "negating dialectics," "revisionist trash," and so forth. They vainly tried to totally negate the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission and negate Chairman Mao's military concepts and line. Especially after the passing of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and during great leader Chairman Mao's serious illness, the "gang of four", with madness grown 10-fold and hatred grown 100-fold, launched an overall counterattack in an organized and planned manner. They stepped up pushing their counterrevolutionary political program on all fronts and whipped up a gust of sinister wind in opposing the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. They maliciously attacked consolidation, babbling that "consolidation is restoration" and that consolidation was "getting rid of the results of the Great Cultural Revolution." [paragraph continues]

They slandered the firm implementation of the party's policies as "recruiting hermits," "calling into office those who have fallen into obscurity," and "home-going legions launching a vengeful counterattack." They attacked the criticism of bourgeois factionalism as "hitting out at new forces."

They drew up a plan for the overall usurpation of party, state and military power. They instigated "ferreting out capitalist roaders in the army" everywhere and sought to create "earthquakes" in a rabid attempt to oppose the army, create chaos in the army and usurp military power.

A host of facts show that the "gang of four's" opposing the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission was a carefully thought out big plot and an important part of their conspiratorial activities to usurp supreme party and state leadership. Like all bourgeois careerists and conspirators, the "gang of four" knew well that to usurp party and state power, they must get hold of the gun. Chiang Ching said with bitter hatred: "I hate not having in hand a knife with which I can deprive one of life." Chang Chun-chiao said: "A political regime can't do without the backing of the army." Wang Hung-wen also said: "My greatest worry now is that we have no army under our control." They resorted to all kinds of intrigues and tricks in opposing the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. This was a vain attempt to turn the situation of the party controlling the gun into one of the gang controlling the gun. The people's army will forever be loyal to the party. It forms an impregnable great wall. The perverted actions of the "gang of four" aroused the resolute resistance and opposition of the commanders and fighters of the army. Confronted by the people's army personally created and cultivated by Chairman Mao, the "gang of four" could only end up being shamefully defeated in their plot to usurp party and state power.

PERSIST IN TAKING "THE ARMY MUST BE CONSOLIDATED" AND "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" AS THE KEY LINK IN ARMY WORK

One despicable means adopted by the "gang of four" in opposing the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission was to make much of the problem of the key link. They maliciously attacked taking "THE ARMY MUST BE CONSOLIDATED" and "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link in army work and called this "opposing class struggle as the key link," "Altering the party's basic line," and "running counter to Chairman Mao's military line." This was a vain attempt to basically negate Chairman Mao's correct line, to which the conference adhered.

What is the key link? "THE KEY LINK IS THE MAIN THEME" to grasp the key link is to get hold of the main theme and of the main contradictions. Chairman Mao's directive "CLASS STRUGGLE IS THE KEY LINK" stresses the main theme in class society. It is a Marxist scientific thesis. In the long history of class society, class struggle is always the key link and the direct motive force behind social development, whether it is realized as such by people or not. This is a universal law applicable to the development of class society. The different stages of development of class society and the different areas of social life have their own peculiar laws. Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and applied the basic materialist-dialectical principles about the universality and peculiarity of contradictions to solving the problem of tactics and strategy in the Chinese revolution. He provided us with not only a fundamental party program but also the concrete programs for different stages of revolution and different periods and not only the party's general line and general policies but also the concrete lines and concrete policies for various tasks. With his great revolutionary practice, Chairman Mao set us a shining example in grasping the key link in an overall manner.

The "gang of four" distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's directive, "CLASS STRUGGLE IS THE KEY LINK AND AFTER IT COMES EVERYTHING ELSE." They allowed only mentioning taking class struggle as the key link and did not allow mentioning the key links to be grasped in different periods and in different areas. Any one who ran afoul of the gang rule was subjected to the serious charge of "promoting the theory of many key links" and accused of "confusing the key link and everything else" and "replacing the key link with everything else." This is a typical example of their running wild metaphysically. It basically runs counter to Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and revolutionary practice.

Chairman Mao said, "CLASS STRUGGLE IS THE KEY LINK AND AFTER IT COMES EVERYTHING ELSE." By this, he meant the relationship between class contradictions and various other contradictions. In no way did he mean that we cannot have key links or talk about key links in other areas. In the whole historical period of socialism, the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeois and the contradictions between socialism and capitalism and their being gradually solved constitute the main theme and the key link. Chairman Mao time and again taught us that we must consistently grasp as the key link the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the struggle between two classes and two roads is reflected in the party in concentrated form as a struggle between the Marxist line and the revisionist and opportunist line. So, Chairman Mao again said, "THE LINE IS THE KEY LINK: ONCE IT IS GRASPED, EVERYTHING ELSE FALLS INTO PLACE." The concrete content of class struggle and line struggle as a key link varies with different periods and different areas. For instance, in the 10th line struggle, the struggle between two classes and two roads manifested itself in concentrated form as a struggle between our party and the Lin Biao anti-party clique. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao proposed "taking the criticism of Lin Biao and the rectification of the work style as the key link." At present and for a certain period to come, the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" is the focus of the struggle between the two classes and two roads. Chairman Hua pointed out: "To grasp this struggle is to grasp the key link."

Chairman Mao not only repeatedly stressed that the whole party, the whole army and the whole country must persist in taking class struggle as the key link, but also often referred to the key links in different areas. For instance, we were required to "TAKE STEEL AS THE KEY LINK" in industry, and "TAKE GRAIN AS THE KEY LINK" in agriculture. On the one hand, Chairman Mao stressed that we must not forget the party's general line and general policies. On the other, he pointed out: Just having the general line is not enough. Under the guidance of the general line, we must have a whole set of concrete guidelines, general policies and measures suitable for different conditions in industry, agriculture, trade, education, military affairs, administrative affairs and party affairs. This tells us that in the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, various areas can, in the light of their own peculiar features and laws, single out the main contradictions with leading and decisive roles to play as key links guiding their own work. This is a Marxist scientific means of analyzing and solving problems.

The "gang of four" attacked our pinpointing the key links in different periods and in different areas as promoting the "theory of many key links." [paragraph continues]

The spearhead was directed straight at Chairman Mao. This was opposing Mao Tsetung Thought. Only by persistently grasping well not only the key link of class struggle in the whole historical period of socialism but also the key links in different periods and in different areas can we completely and accurately understand and master Chairman Mao's thinking on grasping the key link. If, like the "gang of four," we should separate the key link of class struggle from the key links in different periods and in different areas and set them in opposition, then we would not only negate the key links in different periods and in different areas but also negate the key link of class struggle itself. The key link would be reduced to nothing but a useless rope hanging in the air.

To put forward "THE ARMY MUST BE CONSOLIDATED" and "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link in army work in a given period of time--is this embodying the key link of class struggle and grasping the main theme in army work? The answer is yes.

Our army is the principal tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In both international and domestic class struggles, the army is the principal tool. The 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission correctly analyzed the situation of class struggle at the time and the principal contradiction in the work of the army. It pointed out that faced with aggression and threats of imperialism and particularly social imperialism, we had to intensify preparations against a war of aggression. The meeting fully affirmed that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had always occupied the leading position in our army and that the main current was good.

However, Lin Biao's bourgeois military line had quite a disruptive effect on the building of our army. As early as 1971, considering the evil consequences created by Lin Biao's line, Chairman Mao sharply raised the question of "THE NEED TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY." He pointed out: "GRASPING THE WORK OF THE ARMY SIMPLY MEANS STUDYING THE LINE AND CORRECTING UNDESIRABLE PRACTICES. IT MEANS THAT WE MUST NOT SET UP MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLDS NOR PRACTICE SECTARIANISM. IT MEANS WE MUST STRESS UNITY." Due to the "gang of four's" obstruction and disruptive efforts, Chairman Mao's directive was not truly implemented. Without eliminating the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Biao's line and not removing the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," our army could not advance nor in any way meet the requirements of the situation in class struggle at home and abroad.

It was under these circumstances that the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission emphasized the need to implement Chairman Mao's directive and, beginning with consolidation, to consolidate the leading groups properly in the first place and to build up the army well. To consolidate is to prepare to fight. To prepare to fight mainly involves successful consolidation. The two are consistent with each other. As practice proves, proposing "THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE ARMY" and "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link is exactly for the purpose of grasping the main theme of army work in a given period of time. This is fully compatible with the requirements of the developing class struggle situation at home and abroad and of giving full expression to Chairman Mao's military concepts and line. It is entirely correct and absolutely timely to do so.

The "gang of four" said that to propose "THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE ARMY" and "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link was to "oppose taking class struggle as the key link." This was nothing short of absurdity. Consolidation from our point of view meant taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the weapon to get rid of the practices advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to surmount the bourgeois way of thinking, to restore and promote the fine traditions of our army they had destroyed and to assure more thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's military line. [paragraph continues]

Consolidation means combating and preventing revisionism and persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; it means raising the fighting capability of the armed forces. What is this for? Is it not for grasping class struggle? War is the highest form of class struggle--this is Marxist common knowledge. To prepare to fight is to guard against an aggressive war released by Soviet revisionism and American imperialism and for the purpose of liberating Taiwan and unifying the mother country. Again, what is this for? Is it not for grasping class struggle? It is clear that taking "CONSOLIDATION OF THE ARMY" and "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link is decidedly not to "oppose taking class struggle as the key link," but to give full expression to class struggle as the key link and to implement the party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism.

Vice Chairman Yeh pointed out incisively: "Lin Piao, the 'gang of four' and their associates either separated Marxism from Mao Tsetung Thought or set one principle of Marxism against another. They often ignored the historical conditions and the spirit and substance of the original works. Instead, they picked out a few words from them to cheat and browbeat others." This was what the "gang of four" did in opposing the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. They fomented confusion on the question of key link because they vainly tried to radically negate the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, push their counterrevolutionary political program, oppose the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, and carry out wild bourgeois attacks against the proletariat in order to attain their criminal goal of usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism.

We must adhere to the correct orientation set by the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. To take class struggle as the key link throughout the historical period of socialism is not to be doubted. Now and for some time to come, it is necessary to properly grasp the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," to carry this great political revolution through to the end and win complete victory. This is the key link the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must grasp. So far as army work is concerned, it is also necessary to grasp well the "CONSOLIDATION OF THE ARMY" and "BE PREPARED FOR WAR" as the key link. All the work of our army must take this as the theme and focal point for some time to come. For only thus can we truly implement the various fighting tasks set by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and by its Military Commission for grasping the key link in running the army well.

"ACCELERATE THE BUILDING OF OUR ARMY ALONG REVOLUTIONARY AND MODERN LINES"

The 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission laid down a series of principles, policies and measures for accelerating the building of our army along revolutionary and modern lines. This was a major strategic plan bearing on all aspects of army construction and war preparations. The "gang of four" smeared this as "the bourgeois military line." When we went in for training and studying techniques and other professional matters, they said we opposed putting politics in command and that ours was "purely a military viewpoint." When we undertook scientific research and armament, they said we opposed the concept of people's war and embraced the "theory that weapons decide everything," and so on and so forth. Is it necessary for the army to build itself faster along revolutionary and modern lines? On this major question, we must get back to the right track and clarify what is right and wrong in line. Is it true that to accelerate the modernization of a revolutionary army and to do a good job of all aspects of military work is to embrace "purely military viewpoint" and to negate politics in command? This is nothing but poppycock. Concerning army construction, Chairman Mao always taught us to insist on putting politics in command of military affairs and to have revolutionization lead modernization. [paragraph continues]

In the resolutions of the Kutien meeting held long ago, Chairman Mao sharply criticized the purely military viewpoint which "HOLDS THAT MILITARY AFFAIRS AND POLITICS ARE OPPOSED TO EACH OTHER AND DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THAT THE MILITARY MACHINE IS ONLY ONE OF THE TOOLS FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE POLITICAL TASK." Since the founding of new China, he again pointed out on a number of occasions: "THE UNITY OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS AND THE UNITY OF POLITICS AND TECHNIQUES ARE NOT TO BE DOUBTED; THIS IS SO EVERY YEAR AND WILL ALWAYS BE SO." He cautioned us: "WE MUST OPPOSE ARMCHAIR POLITICIANS ON THE ONE HAND AND PRACTICAL MEN WHO LOSE THEIR BEARINGS ON THE OTHER."

Politics and military affairs are a dialectical unity. Military affairs serve politics, and politics commands military affairs and insures the fulfillment of the military task. When we emphasize placing politics in command and ideology in the lead, we mean to arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, seriously implement the party's line, principles and policies, promote our party's and army's fine traditions and work styles, and to fully arouse the people's initiative and creativeness in doing all kinds of revolutionary work well and pushing army building forward.

A revolutionary army must at all times give serious attention to revolutionizing people's ideology. Unless it is injected with a progressive political spirit, an army will lose its bearings and take to a sidetrack. However, why do we have to pay so much attention to people's ideology? Because we want to transform the objective world and in the course of transforming the objective world we must transform our subjective world as well. How can revolutionization be achieved if it is alienated from all kinds of revolutionary practice? In speaking of politics in command, if we do not "link" it with all kinds of revolutionary work, will that "commander" not become "one without troops"? If an army does not do military work, will it be an army any more? By shouting all day long about "grasping the line," "grasping the key link" and "putting the commander in command," the "gang of four" actually tied ropes around people's necks and bound their hands and feet, so that they might strangle the revolution, substitute their revisionist line for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and realize their criminal goal of usurping the army to oppose the party. Such was their "politics"!

Is it true that to speed up the modernization of the revolutionary army and continue to improve its technical and material conditions is to "propagate the theory that weapons decide everything" and negate the concept of people's war? This is slander with an axe to grind. Marxism holds that the people are always the mainstay of war, the decisive factor for victory or defeat in war. No new weapons can alter the fundamental law of people's war, which was, is and will always be the magic wand for the defeat of our enemies.

At the same time, we must see that "WEAPONS ARE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF WAR" and that a stronger material foundation for an anti-aggressive war is a prerequisite of people's war. When Chairman Mao was leading us to conduct people's war, our armament continued to develop--from spears and cleavers and millet plus rifles to artillery plus aircraft. After new China was founded, Chairman Mao emphatically pointed out that to protect our motherland against aggression by the imperialists, it was not enough to rely on our previous relatively backward armaments and techniques which we had used to fight our domestic enemy, and that we must master the latest armaments and the latest war tactics that accompanied them. He called on us to "STUDY MODERN NATIONAL DEFENSES" and "TO HAVE NOT ONLY MORE AIRPLANES AND ARTILLERY PIECES BUT ALSO ATOMIC BOMBS." "THE ARMY MUST TRAIN IN THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY AND BECOME A MODERN ARMY." [paragraph continues]

Therefore, successful modernization of the revolutionary army is a vital aspect of Chairman Mao's military concepts and line. The fact that the "gang of four" said that people and weapons were opposed precisely shows that they are not only idiots on military affairs but also a sinister band opposing Chairman Mao's concept of people's war.

The future war against aggression will be a people's war under modern conditions. With the changing objects of war and developed technical conditions, the surprise nature and complexity of war has greatly raised the demands on the army. We must accelerate the development of science and technology for national defense and the national defense industry, improve the weaponry and armaments, raise education and training to a strategic position, turn the army into a college for the training and upbringing of a large number of qualified personnel who are both Red and expert and capable of meeting the requirements of modern war and achieve a still better coordination of men and weapons.

To be sure, we must also see soberly that for a rather long period of time to come, our armaments will still be inferior compared with that of our major enemy. The war to be waged by us will always be a just war, a people's war, and will be fought with existing armaments. Being guided by Chairman Mao's military concepts and relying on the combined power of the armed forces, which include the field armies, regional armies and the militia, we shall certainly be able to fight and defeat the strong with the weak. However, we must never reconcile ourselves to an inferior position, and we must exert ourselves and catch up so as to change this inferiority as soon as possible. With advanced technical equipment, this people's army of ours will be like a tiger with wings, and will it not then become more invincible? With a stronger material foundation, shall we not be able to speed up the process of winning the revolutionary war when conducting a people's war?

However, the "gang of four" slanderously charged that saying that fighting requires iron and steel, nonferrous metals and improved equipment is to "make weapons a fetish" and to do away with revolutionization. What ludicrous logic! Lenin said: "EVERYONE WILL AGREE THAT AN ARMY WHICH DOES NOT TRAIN ITSELF TO WIELD ALL THE ARMS AND ALL THE MEANS AND METHODS OF WARFARE THAT THE ENEMY POSSESSES OR MAY POSSESS, BEHAVES IN AN UNWISE OR EVEN IN A CRIMINAL MANNER." ("Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder," "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol IV, p 249)

The "gang of four" are just such a group of criminals. They concocted all sorts of fallacies to sabotage our army's revolutionization and modernization in an attempt to place our army in a defensive position vis-a-vis an enemy armed to the teeth. However, they plotted to set up a "second armed force," energetically creating what they called "a motorized unit," "an amphibious tank unit" and "a rocket unit." This amply demonstrated that they are the pious scions of Chiang Kai-shek, the dictator and enemy of the people who knew how to wage a civil war, but not a war against the foreign enemy.

Setting revolutionization against modernization was a devilish trick used by the "gang of four" to usurp the army to oppose the party. They tampered with Chairman Mao's military concepts and line, opposed revolutionization and undermined modernization in a bid to create chaos in the army and destroy our Great Wall. This had grave adverse effects on the building of our army. Politically, they weakened the party's leadership and political work and destroyed the fine traditions and work style. Militarily, practicing abolitionism they seriously disrupted all kinds of preparatory work against war. Organizationally, practicing splittism they created antagonism between the army and the government and undermined the unity within the army and without. The "gang of four" were the chief culprits undermining the building of our army.

To build up our army at a rapid rate, we must greatly liberate our minds. For many years people have always asked this question: Why has there been such confusion on what are very clear questions concerning the relationship between politics and military affairs and between men and weapons? Why did the ghost of Lin Piao, who advocated civilian and not military training, not vanish a long time ago? These questions have become clearer and clearer in the wake of the continuous deepening of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." The "gang of four" belonged to the same family as Lin Piao, following the same political line and the same ideological system. Both of them used "left" features to cover up their right essence and passed off sophistry and dialectics. After Lin Piao's collapse, the "left" disguise was not properly exposed and criticized due to the obstruction of the "gang of four." They were able to conceal their identity by continuing to make use of sophistry. They energetically peddled idealism and metaphysics and mounted a wild attack against Marxism. Their usual trick was to put one aspect of the contradiction in absolute terms while negating the other aspect, substitute the one-point theory for the theory of emphasis, negate the two-point theory, and radically tamper with the core of dialectics--the doctrine of the unity of opposites. A follower of the gang in Shanghai said: "Dialectics is sophistry." This is a wonderful footnote to the so-called "dialectics" they trumpeted. Such metaphysics, which appeared to be dialectics, was even more deceptive and bewildering. We must thoroughly criticize their reactionary ideological system, shatter their spiritual chains, correctly handle the relationship between revolutionization and modernization, make revolution with nothing hindering our arms and grasp preparations against war in a upright manner.

At present, the contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States is getting fiercer and fiercer, and war will break out some day. Soviet revisionism has not given up its intention of subjugating us. With the tiger and wolf in front, we shoulder heavy responsibilities. We must be prepared to fight early and in a big way, seize the time and speed, move vigorously and fast and be well prepared against a war of aggression. We must make up for the time lost by the "gang of four" and Lin Piao, recoup the losses caused by them, and accelerate the pace of our army's revolutionization and modernization.

"CARRY FORWARD THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS AND WIN STILL GREATER GLORY"

Complying with Chairman Mao's teachings, the 1975 enlarged meeting of the Military Commission called upon the whole army to "CARRY FORWARD THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS AND WIN STILL GREATER GLORY." These glittering words embodied the basic spirit of the meeting and served as a sharp criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Piao. In fact this sounded a warning to the "gang of four": Stop playing the tricks of opposing, disrupting and usurping the army and act according to Chairman Mao's proletarian military concepts and army-building principles.

The PLA was born in difficult times and grew up in combat. Chairman Mao initiated and personally fostered our army's revolutionary traditions and work style. As early as the Ching Kangshan period of conducting struggle, Chairman Mao proposed "ESTABLISHING THE PARTY BRANCH AT THE COMPANY LEVEL." He set up party organizations at all levels and established organs and systems dealing with political work. This insured the party's absolute leadership over the army. He specified three major tasks for the Red Army--fighting, raising funds and doing mass work--set down the three main rules of discipline and six points for attention (later to be known as the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention) and introduced the democratic system to the army. This transformed the Red Army into a completely new people's army.

Chairman Mao's army building experiences were basically summarized at the Kutien meeting. They became the basic army building principles and the glorious tradition for our army. In protracted struggles at a later period, new findings were made, such as integrating theory with practice, fostering close ties with the masses, conducting criticism and self-criticism, practicing democracy in the three main fields of political democracy, economic democracy and military democracy, evolving a new way to rectify the army, supporting the government and cherishing the people, respecting the cadres and cherishing the soldiers, sending down cadres to company units as soldiers and so forth. These fine traditions and work styles, which glitter with the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought, are priceless treasures obtained with the bloodshed of countless martyrs. They have contributed immensely to the revolutionary wars and to army building, serving as fundamental hallmarks distinguishing our army from bourgeois armies.

Like robbers preferring darkness and always cursing the bright sunshine, the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" did everything possible to malign, attack, wreck and disrupt commendable efforts to carry forward the revolutionary traditions and fine work style of our party and army. They banned publication of the editorial, "Carry Forward the Revolutionary Tradition and Win Still Greater Glory," foiled attempts to solicit contributed articles and prohibited compilation of teaching materials and texts. They maliciously slandered and smeared our army by identifying recollecting past history and explaining tradition with "rolling the wheel of history back and restoring the old order," "commending the old fellows and placing them in a favorable light" and "glorifying capitalist roaders." Acting arrogantly, they brought pressure to bear against attempting to publicize our army's immense contributions, trying in every possible way to obliterate the revolutionary traditions of our party and army and negate their glorious history.

Why did the "gang of four" so bitterly resent the revolutionary history and glorious traditions of our party and army? It is because the more the revolutionary traditions are explained and the glory and correctness of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation are recognized, the more the "gang of four's" filthy and hideous history will be exposed.

History serves as a mirror. When the Red Army fought bravely and successfully crushed Chiang Kai-shek's counterrevolutionary encirclement and suppression, Chang Chun-chiao instead joined the "Hua Ti Society" and became a KMT agent. When the Red Army began the Long March of 10,000 li without precedent in history, Chiang Ching instead crawled out of the kennel to become a disgraceful renegade. When the Red Army carried out arduous struggle, crossing mountains and grasslands and subsisting on grass roots and bark, Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao abandoned themselves to a life of debauchery in the big city. When the Red Army was guided by Chairman Mao's correct anti-Japanese line and reached northern Shensi in triumph, Chang Chun-chiao was wildly attacking Lu Hsun in the article "The International Settlement in March," while Chiang Ching was fighting for the role of Sai Chin Hua so that an aircraft could be purchased as a gift to Chiang Kai-shek on his birthday. On the other hand, Yao Wen-yuan prostrated himself before a KMT chief agent for adoption. What sharp contrasts these episodes present!

Before the glorious history and revolutionary traditions of our party and army, this bunch of renegades, secret agents, alien class elements and new bourgeoisie identified as the "gang of four" revealed their true features. How despicable and insignificant they appear! The "gang of four's" reactionary class nature determines their bitter resentment of the revolutionary traditions of our party and army and their deep hatred for the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. No wonder they worked hand in glove with Lin Biao in resorting to the counterrevolutionary tactics of using both the pen and the gun to kill people. [paragraph continues]

No wonder they rabidly pushed their counterrevolutionary political program so as to bring down a great number of leading party, government and army cadres and to clear the obstacles to their usurpation of party and state power.

In summing up the experience of our struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and building up our army well on the basis of Chairman Mao's concepts and line, we must revive and carry forward our army's revolutionary traditions and fine work style. We must uphold the party's absolute leadership over the army and resolutely oppose any careerist, conspirator and counterrevolutionary doubledealer trying to meddle in the army and usurp authority in it. We must adhere to Marxism, practice unity, be open and aboveboard and firmly oppose those practicing revisionism, creating splits and conspiring and intriguing. We must always hold aloft and defend Chairman Mao's great banner, comprehensively and correctly understand and implement Chairman Mao's concepts and line and resolutely combat distortion and alteration of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We must adhere to the party's work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line and firmly oppose those practicing idealism and metaphysics, talking big, riding roughshod over the people and playing the despot. We must uphold the proletarian party spirit, have the people's interests at heart and resolutely oppose bourgeois factional networks and fight those bent solely on seeking personal gain and grabbing power. We must persistently advocate a normal democratic life, encourage everyone to speak out freely, and firmly oppose labeling and bludgeoning. We must persevere in upholding party and army discipline, resolutely overcome the mountain stronghold mentality, combat sectarian tendencies and the practice of veering with the wind, and oppose attempts to gloss over one's misdeeds, play the bully, stir up "earthquakes," engage in lawless acts and disruptive activities and make trouble. We must accelerate the process of revolutionizing and modernizing our army and correctly handle the relationship between politics and army work, firmly opposing setting army work in opposition to politics by lopping off one or the other. We must oppose lopsided development such as giving higher priority to nonmilitary pursuits and must combat attempts to sabotage the revolutionization and modernization processes.

We are now in the important historical stage of carrying on past traditions and opening up a way for those who follow. As far as the army is concerned, this means comprehensively and accurately inheriting Chairman Mao's military concepts and line, inheriting our army's fine traditions and work style which he fostered and inheriting all the wealth of precious ideas he left to us so that we can build our army into a proletarian army capable of coping with modern warfare and riding out any political storm.

At this historical juncture, revolutionary veteran cadres shoulder heavy responsibilities. For several decades they followed Chairman Mao fighting north and south and passed stiff tests in the battlefield, never failing to withstand stormy innerparty line struggles. When the "gang of four" were running amuck, they were selflessly undaunted in waging resolute struggle against the gang. Practice shows that they play a backbone role in running the army. Veteran cadres must display youthful revolutionary vigor and be modest and prudent in making arduous efforts, in studying assiduously, in thoroughly viewing actual conditions and setting a good example and in doing a good job of passing on experience to others and helping and guiding the less advanced, in this way making greater contributions to the party and the army. In order to bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of our party and army, we must exert ourselves in training successors, warmly caring for the growth of young cadres, giving full play to the role of middle-aged and younger cadres, handing down Chairman Mao's great banner from generation to generation and winning still greater glory.

In his political report to the 11th party congress, wise leader and Commander Hua Kuo-feng pointed out: "The PLA's current task is to grasp the key link in running the army well, deepen the movement to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' promote war preparedness and building of army units and further strengthen revolutionization and modernization."

We must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, adhere to the line of the 11th party congress, follow the correct orientation of grasping the key link in running the army well, go all-out and aim high, unite in combat and raise to a new level the revolutionization and modernization of our army!

APP: PETROLEUM MINISTER CONFIRMS NEW OIL DISCOVERIES

OW201113Y Hong Kong APP in English 0713 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW

[By David Lan]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 Feb (APP)--A top Peking petroleum official has confirmed recently that China has discovered numerous oil resources across the country from Sinkiang to the Pohai Bay and from Heilungkiang to the South China Sea, according to Peking media today.

In the South China Sea are located the Paracels and the Spratleys which have been subjects of contention among several countries, including China, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Taiwan, for the possible vast oil reserves in the surrounding seabed.

The top Peking official is the minister of petroleum and chemical industries, Kang Shih-en, who revealed that with all the new resources China has now set as its target to "catch up and overtake the United States" in oil industry development. He made the bold statement after comparing the two countries' oil resources and their histories of oil exploitation.

Basing his statement on survey results, Mr Kang disclosed that China had numerous depositional basins, big and small, scattered over its 9.6 million square kilometres (3.7 million square miles) of land and its vast continental shelves.

These depositional basins are prone to form into petroleum reserves as evidenced by the U.S. and various countries where big oilfields were entirely found in depositional basins, Minister Kang said.

Since America discovered its first oilfield in Pennsylvania back in 1859, competitive exploitation has dug more than 2.4 million oil wells over the past 118 years, having thereby almost exhausted potentials in all the depositional basins within the country, Mr Kang said.

New China with a history of only 20 years of oil prospecting and exploitation has covered less than one-tenth of its depositional basins, the minister said. The Peking report said the more than 10 big oilfields of Taching type, China's pace setter, opened up in the latter half of 1970's have pushed China into a "great leap period of development". This will not only be a powerful force for modernizing China but will also work noticeable changes in China's economic relations with foreign countries, it continued.

Since early 1970's, China has seen exporting oil to North Korea, Vietnam, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and other Asian countries and China's capacity for oil export is bound to increase greatly following continued rise in its petroleum output, it said.

Mr Kang revealed another strong aspect of China's oil potential--the great variety of oilfields and natural gas fields in strata of different geological eras, a rare thing in the world. Oil and natural gas fields have been discovered by China in not only sandstone strata but also strata of the Cenozoic Tertiary period. (begun 65 million years ago), he said.

Big oilfields have also been found by China in the Palaeozoic and Sinian strata, Mr Kang said. The Chinese minister of petroleum and chemical industries pointed out that China's exploration and prospecting for oil in the continental shelves has only just started. "Even so, big oil and gas fields have already been discovered across the country from Heilungkiang in the north to the South China Sea in the south and from Sinkiang in the west to the Pohai Bay in the east," he added.

China's oil output has been on the rise since 1972 when it produced an estimated 29 million tons. Last year, it was estimated at 95 million tons.

In the recently concluded Sino-Japanese 8-year trade agreement China is expected to export 47 million tons of oil to Japan during the first 5 years and thereafter 30 million tons a year.

CONCLUSION OF ALL PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES EXCEPT TAIWAN REPORTED

OW211304Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 21 Feb (HSINHUA)--The Fifth Provincial People's Congresses of Kiangsi, Anhwei and Hupeh held their first sessions recently.

Now, excluding Taiwan Province, the 29 mainland provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have all held their local people's congresses.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON GANG'S PERSECUTION OF ARTISTS

The following correction to the item entitled "Gang's Persecution of Literary, Art Workers Exposed," published in the 14 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 23, is supplied from PEOPLE'S DAILY OF 10 February:

Page E 24, third paragraph, line two reads: ...(including the former Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, Ministry of Culture...

BRIEFS

HOPEI DRYDOCK --Shihchiachuang, 18 Feb--China has designed and built its first dry dock for 50,000-ton ships at the Hopei Province shipyard in Shanhaikuan, where the ancient Great Wall begins. A 24,000-ton oil tanker, the "Taching No 65", has just been overhauled at the new dock, where repairs proved highly satisfactory. This is at present China's biggest modern dry dock. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0749 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW]

ANHWEI DAILY CALLS FOR RECTIFYING FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

HK190230Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 78 HK

[ANHWEI DAILY commentator's article "We Must Do a Good Job of Commune and Brigade Financial Administration Work" -- date not given]

[Summary] "Commune and brigade financial administration work is a major matter concerning the consolidation of the collective economy and the interests of commune members and the people. Party organizations at all levels in the countryside must pay great attention to it and really grasp the work well. In the past few years, because of the sabotage and interference of the gang of four and their agent and black age generals in our province, financial administration in some communes and brigades throughout our province was confused. Their accounts were unclear, nonproductive expenditures were huge, unreasonable expenditures were large, borrowing and improper use of money were serious and embezzlement and graft appeared in many localities. All this directly affected the development of the collective economy, affected the incomes of commune members and damaged their socialist activism."

In order to push the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, in 1976 the gang of four's agent and black age generals in our province transferred many experienced commune and brigade accountants and thus seriously affected commune and brigade financial administration work. In the yearend distribution work in 1977, through the "three cleanups," some communes and brigades solved several problems in financial administration. However, many problems have not been completely solved. Therefore, we must continue to mobilize the people to deeply expose and criticize the fallacies of the gang of four and their agent and black age generals in our province regarding financial administration work and eliminate their pernicious influence.

"We must adhere to the principle of 'running the commune with diligence and thrift and with democracy,' discuss problems in a democratic way, establish and strengthen the financial administration system, establish democratic financial administration organizations consisting of poor and lower peasants, and eliminate embezzlement, graft and extravagance. We must regularly open the accounts to the public, regularly organize mutual auditing and establish a strict inspection and approval system. No one is allowed to use public funds and commodities to give banquets or as gifts. For those types of unreasonable expenditure, financial personnel have the right to refuse to give a receipt. The cadres who attend meetings, inspect work, visit other localities, perform comfort activities, support other work, etc., are not allowed to give banquets. Those who sabotage the financial system and extravagantly use and waste public funds will have to make compensation. Those who make serious mistakes will be punished."

All communes and brigades must seriously grasp financial administration work and select those cadres who are good at politics, skillful and hard working to be accountants. Accountants must not be transferred frequently. Production brigades and teams must pay special attention to this. "The leadership organs at prefectural and county levels must pay attention to building commune and brigade financial and accounting forces. They can organize training classes to train commune and brigade financial and accounting personnel by rotation in a planned way so as to help them raise their political awareness and professional skill."

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"At the same time, the commune and brigade cadres at all levels must set examples and take the lead in implementing the financial administration system."

TIEN YING ATTENDS CHEKIANG FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE

OW211301Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Chekiang provincial finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai ended successfully on 20 February. The representatives of advanced units and advanced workers pledged to the party and people that they are determined to hoist high the red banners of Taching and Tachai on the finance and trade front in Chekiang, bring about a great leap forward in finance and trade work, and act as activists in rapidly developing the national economy, humble servants in wholeheartedly serving the people and good fighters in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, all the representatives devoted themselves to conscientiously studying the important instructions issued by Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, discussed the opening speech by Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, and the report by Chen Tao-lin, secretary of the provincial party committee, and exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and newborn counterrevolutionaries Weng Shen-ho and Ho Hsien-chun, two agents and trusted followers of the gang of four in Chekiang. The representatives received a profound education and tremendous inspiration after listening to accounts of the experiences accumulated by (Hsintsang) supply-marketing cooperative in Pinghu County, (Panshan) Hotel in Hangchow Municipality and nine other advanced units, and attending a demonstration by skilled workers from Hangchow, Ningpo and Shaoxing. The representatives also freely exchanged their experiences on learning from Taching and Tachai. With a clear picture of the prevailing excellent situation and a clear-cut distinction between the correct and incorrect lines in mind, everybody gained a better understanding of the important role of finance and trade work and the correct orientation in developing finance and trade work, and learned more advanced experiences.

Present at the closing session were also Chang Wen-pi, secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee; Chang Tzu-shih, Feng Ko, and Wang Fang, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Chiu Chi), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee; Wang Po-ping, Liu I-fu, Chen An-yu and Chai Hsi-wu, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and the responsible comrades of the Chekiang Military District. The closing ceremony was presided over by Comrade (Chiu Chi), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee.

Comrade Chang Wen-pi, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered the closing speech. He pointed out that the common characteristics of all the advanced experiences accumulated by Chekiang's finance and trade front are:

1. They have made painstaking efforts to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and continued to arm their minds and guide the masses with Mao Tsetung Thought.
2. They have taken class struggle as the key link in waging a resolute struggle against the gang of four, capitalism and unhealthy bourgeois practices, and upheld a correct political orientation.

3. They have resolutely implemented the general policy of "developing the economy and insuring supplies," taken to heart what workers and peasants were worrying about, and adopted all possible means to accelerate industrial and agricultural production, consolidate the socialist economy and make adequate arrangements for market supply in urban and rural areas.
4. They have devoted themselves to wholeheartedly serving the people by constantly improving the attitude and quality of service so as to better serve the masses.
5. They have made strenuous efforts to study well their own trade to support the revolutionary cause and perfect their skills to become ideologically Red and professionally expert.
6. Adhering to the principle of hard struggle and running the enterprises industriously and economically, they have unceasingly improved enterprise management, accumulated more funds and fulfilled the state plans with outstanding achievements.

Comrade Chang Wen-pi added that all these advanced experiences represent in themselves the gratifying achievements of the finance and trade front in learning from Taching and Tachai, and are of great significance to all trades and services on the finance and trade front. Our current task is to study well all these advanced experiences and promote them in the spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour" so as to make them bloom and yield fruits on our province's finance and trade front.

Comrade Chang Wen-pi pointed out that leading personnel at all levels should look after, assist and guide the advanced units and individuals, and organize the masses of cadres and workers to learn from, catch up with and overtake the advanced so as to further promote the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai on the finance and trade front.

Comrade Chang Wen-pi said that after the conclusion of this conference, the party committees at all levels should do a good job in carrying forward the guidelines of this conference so as to arouse the masses of workers and staff workers on the finance and trade front to further expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, smash the gang's mental shackles, enhance their understanding of the specific line, principle and policy of finance and trade work, and, based on the needs of rapidly developing the national economy, make concrete plans for learning from Taching and Tachai and achieving a great leap forward in finance and trade work, and promote the socialist emulation drive among themselves and different trades.

It is necessary for the party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over finance and trade work and develop overall planning as well as unified arrangements to firmly grasp and constantly examine the achievements of the finance and trade front in learning from Taching and Tachai. By implementing the guidelines of this conference, we will be able to greatly emancipate the minds of the workers on the finance and trade front, arouse the masses to the fullest extent and achieve a great leap forward in finance and trade work in Chekiang Province.

Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, grasp the key link to do an even better job in finance and trade work, run the finance and trade enterprises in the spirit of Taching and Tachai, and welcome the convocation of the Fifth National People's Congress and the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai with new achievements.

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KIANGSI DAILY HAILS CLOSING OF CONGRESS, CPPCC MEETING

HK212230Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 78 HK

[KIANGSI DAILY editorial: "Grasp the Key Link in Running Kiangsi and Fight in Unity-- Warmly Hailing the Successful Closing of the First Plenum of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and the First Plenum of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee"--date not given]

[Summary] With the warm concern of Chairman Hua, the first plenum of the Fifth Kiangsi Provincial People's Congress and the first plenum of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee have ended. We warmly greet the success of the two meetings. The first plenum of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress unanimously approved the work report of Comrade Chiang Wei-ching on behalf of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, elected the new provincial Revolutionary Committee and elected our province's delegates to the Fifth National People's Congress. The first plenum of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee also elected new leading organs.

We must implement the spirit of the meetings and the combat tasks put forward in the work report delivered by Comrade Chiang Wei-ching so as to build our province into a socialist industrial province by 1985.

Proceeding from their needs in usurping party and state power, the gang of four frenziedly sabotaged the building of proletarian political power and pushed their counterrevolutionary political program. The new revolutionary committees at all levels must not underestimate their pernicious influence. "We must seriously study the series of teachings of Chairman Mao on strengthening the building of political power and on consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, deeply expose and criticize the crimes and fallacies of the gang of four and their followers in sabotaging the building of political power and build the new Revolutionary Committee well politically, ideologically and in work style."

The prime task of the revolutionary committees at all levels is to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. "We must really strengthen the party's leadership, further mobilize the people, tightly grasp the grand orientation of struggle and always aim the spearhead at the gang of four and their followers in Kiangsi so as to thoroughly eliminate them. We must thoroughly investigate the people and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. We must deeply wage a people's war to expose and criticize the ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and all its manifestations, distinguish between right and wrong in politics, ideology and theory, and thoroughly eliminate the gang of four's pernicious influence. We must pay great attention to handling the party's policies, strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions, unite more than 93 percent of the cadres and masses and resolutely overcome the interference of the capitalist factionalism so as to insure the smooth development of the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and investigation work."

Promoting the rapid development of the national economy is not only an economic problem but also a sharp political problem. We must fully understand the significance of rapidly developing the national economy. "All localities and units must have the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and the hour in formulating meticulous plans and wage effective struggles in accordance with the state's plans and the combat tasks of our province. We must widely and deeply conduct the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and conduct the revolutionary emulation to learn from and catch up with Hunan. We must mobilize the people's socialist activism in pursuing socialism, do a good job of rapidly promoting agriculture, do a good job of rapidly promoting industry and do a good job of rapidly promoting all professions."

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We must unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, work hard, strengthen the unity among workers, peasants and intellectuals, strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, strengthen the unity among the people of all nationalities and among the people of all circles, and further strengthen the revolutionary united front. We must unite all the forces that can be united and mobilize all the positive factors that can be mobilized. Let us hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, adhere to the basic principle of "three dos and three don'ts," grasp the key link in running Kiangsi and work hard to make further contributions to our country.

SHANGHAI FIFTH CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW190546Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 19 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The first session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee was held on 18 February. All members of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee attended. Comrade Chao Hsing-chih, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over the session and spoke.

The session was briefed by Comrade Wu Jo-yen, deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's United Front Work Department and secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, on conveying and implementing the spirit of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and the first plenary session of the Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee and on the progress of work in various fields.

The session discussed and adopted the "Outline for the Municipal CPPCC Committee's Current Work" and adopted the namelist of deputy secretaries general for the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

After listening to the briefing on the spirit of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress and the Fifth Municipal CPPCC Committee, personages of various patriotic democratic parties, and organizations and circles concerned in Shanghai were elated and encouraged. They unanimously agreed that under the guidance of the wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well, the situation in Shanghai--just like that in all other parts of the country--has undergone fundamental changes, work in all fields has rapidly developed, and a great victory has been won by achieving initial success in 1 year.

They expressed their firm determination to earnestly study works by Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, do their best to contribute to the socialist revolution and construction, and progress in ideological remolding in order to honor the party's expectations.

The session pointed out that the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee must hold Chairman Mao's banner high, adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and, under the direct leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, give total support to the role of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, further develop the propaganda work aimed at Taiwan, step up the work of collecting cultural and historical materials and translating foreign books, strive to rapidly develop the national economy, and contribute to the task to build Shanghai into an advanced industrial, scientific and technical base and to the realization of the four modernizations.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HONAN CCP COMMITTEE DISMISSES COUNTY FIRST SECRETARY

SK221000Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Honan Provincial CCP Committee recently strictly handled the case of (Peng Fang-hsin), first secretary of the Yenling County party committee, and others who had violated laws and discipline and relied on their authority and power to indulge in malpractices and disrupt the student enrollment work of institutes of higher learning. It decided to expell (Peng Fang-hsin) from the party and dismiss him from all posts both inside and outside the party. The Honan party committee has made this incident public to the entire province, which has enforced party discipline, wiped out the evil wind and upheld that which is correct.

In order to help their son enter the university, (Peng Fang-hsin), first secretary of the Yenling County party committee, and his wife (Li Lan) colluded with (Chen Wen-chin), deputy chief of the Culture and Education Bureau of Yenling County, vice chairman of the Yenling County Student Enrollment Committee and director of the Student Enrollment Office, and relied on his authority and power to indulge in malpractices in a planned and organized way, thus undermining student enrollment work.

With the connivance and influence of (Peng Fang-hsin), (Chen Wen-chin) resorted to the same means and [words indistinct] the responsible person of (Kuoliang) examination site to make arrangements for his son to sit near the examinees of high academic standard so that his son could copy their answers.

As suggested by the Yenling County party committee and approved by the Honan party committee, the Hsuehchang prefectural party committee decided to adopt disciplinary measures against (Peng Fang-hsin) and others. It also decided to expell (Chen Wen-chin) from the party and dismiss him from the post as deputy chief of the Yenling County Culture and Education Bureau.

HUNAN PAPER URGES RECTIFYING LABOR RECRUITMENT

HK201325Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Feb 78 HK

[HUNAN DAILY Editor's Note and report--date, title and author not given]

[Summary] The Editor's Note said: "That the various units in Nan County have taken the lead in sending the rural labor forces, which they privately recruited and indiscriminately employed for their own purposes, back to the frontline of agriculture is a fresh spirit which has appeared through the struggle to criticize one thing and strike at two. Agriculture is extremely important to the national economy and the people's livelihood. We must pay attention to the fact that it is very dangerous not to grasp grain.

"Earlier, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, some organs and enterprises neglected agriculture and privately recruited and indiscriminately employed rural labor forces, thus encouraging the erroneous ideas of some persons who were prejudiced against agricultural production and shaking agriculture, the foundation of the national economy. People must attach great importance to this problem.

"Through the struggle to criticize one thing and strike at two, all units must seriously check up on the labor forces. Those which they have privately recruited and indiscriminately employed for their own purposes must be (?immediately) sent back to the countryside.

"Various units in Nan County have taken the initiative in grasping this work and their methods have been correct. They may be used as a reference by various localities."

The paper's report said: "Recently, the 590 rural laborers which various units in Nan County had privately recruited and indiscriminately employed for their own purposes happily returned to the frontline of agriculture. After launching the struggle to criticize one thing and strike at two, the Nan County CCP Committee sent out investigation groups to study the situation of various county units privately recruiting and indiscriminately employing rural labor forces for their own purposes, and ascertained the true situation.

"The Nan County CCP Committee has discovered that in the past few years, because of the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, the situation of privately recruiting workers for long-term employment, temporary workers, [word indistinct] workers and apprentice workers and of illegally appropriating rural labor forces in some units was rather serious.

"The county CCP Committee held: Now that the gang of four have been smashed, the problem of privately recruiting and indiscriminately employing rural labor forces must be quickly solved. The county CCP Committee held a meeting of secretaries of various commune party committees and of responsible persons of various county bureaus of various trades in a timely fashion to unify their thinking and to attain a coordinated pace. The towns and countryside have taken joint actions and have carried out a mass checkup on the rural labor forces which various county units privately recruited and indiscriminately employed for their own purposes."

Many leading cadres of various first and second-level organs have taken the lead in sending their own dependents and children, who were living in the countryside, and their relatives and friends, whom they introduced into the organs, back to the countryside.

"Formerly, several companies, warehouses and capital construction work sites, subordinate to the county supply and marketing cooperative, privately recruited 28 youths staying in the towns and dependents and children living in the countryside and arranged for them to be temporary workers without the approval of the planning departments. During the investigations, the leading members of the general party branch of the cooperative and the responsible persons of various second-level organs ran study courses. They noted the harm of privately recruiting and indiscriminately employing rural labor forces and explained the importance of the leading cadres' taking the lead in checking up. They quickly unified their thinking and sent the rural labor forces along with the leading cadres to the front. As a result, in just a few days the 28 personnel who had been privately recruited and indiscriminately employed were all sent back.

"With the leadership of the leading cadres, the masses of staff and workers of many units also actively mobilized their dependents and children to go back to the countryside."

In the course of checking up, various county units have attached great importance to doing a good job of the ideological education of those persons to be checked up on, insuring that those who had to go remained happy.

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KWANGSI DAILY CALLS ON CADRES TO PARTICIPATE IN LABOR

HK220235Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY editorial: "We Must Fully Meet the Demands of the 'One-Two-Three' System"--date not given]

[Summary] "We are now facing the great task of building our country into a modern and powerful state within this century. We are now confronting the problem of how to promote the rapid development of the national economy in our region and make a breakthrough in speed so as to contribute more to the state. An important thing is to further revolutionize the thinking and work style of the leading cadres at all levels. The decision of the regional CCP Committee that the leading cadres at all levels must participate in collective labor is a basic measure which aims at further carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style of closely integrating with the people and of working hard, at really achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link in running the country well and at making outstanding achievements in 1978. Party committees at all levels and leading cadres must fully understand the significance of this decision, seriously study it and resolutely implement it."

Both Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua paid great attention to cadres participating in collective labor. We must follow their teachings, correct the fallacies of the gang of four and actively participate in collective labor.

"Some of our leading cadres are in the habit of staying in their offices. They only attend meetings, make and listen to reports, study statistical information, give instructions, etc., viewing this as the only leadership method. They do not really understand that our major work is in the basic units and on the production fronts. Only by going deep into the basic units and the production fronts to work with the people can we set examples and lead the people to do a good job of their work. Only by so doing can we closely integrate with the masses. The people will not treat us as foreigners; they will talk to us and offer suggestions. As a result, we will know what the people are thinking and want, and we will be able to handle and solve urgent problems in a timely manner. We can then correctly handle the production links and laws, make practical plans for work and correctly command production. We can then overcome bureaucratism and idealism and avoid formality and blind commandism in work."

It is possible for leading cadres at commune and brigade levels to work 200 or even 300 days a year. Evidence shows that if the cadres seriously implement the system of participating in collective labor, they can do this. The reason that some leading cadres cannot do this is because that they seldom participate in labor. They must correct their thinking and strive to improve their work style.

"We must fully implement the decision of the regional CCP Committee and tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four we must, in connection with reality, distinguish between right and wrong in line and theory, raise the understanding of the cadres in regard to participating in labor, and consciously implement and complete the labor tasks set by the regional CCP Committee. We must improve our style of leadership by first participating in labor, revive and carry forward our party's fine traditions and work style, and lead the people to fulfill the combat tasks put forward by the 11th National CCP Congress so as to quicken the pace of socialist construction and to strive to realize the four modernizations within this century."

KWEICHOW CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS SPRING CULTIVATION MEETING

HK190745Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "On the evening of 15 February, the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference calling on party committees at all levels and the rural cadres and masses to immediately mobilize, to whip up an upsurge in spring cultivation and in preparing for cultivation, to seriously do a good job of fighting the battle of spring cultivation and sowing, and to reap an even bigger bumper harvest this year. First secretaries of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and country party committees, secretaries who are in charge of agriculture, responsible comrades of various provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus, and responsible comrades of rural offices, offices for learning from Tachai in agriculture, agricultural bureaus and water conservancy bureaus of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties attended the conference. Comrade Chang Yu-huan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Wu Hsiang-pi, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on behalf of the provincial party committee."

Comrade Wu Hsiang-pi said that our province achieved initial success for agriculture in 1977. Since the beginning of winter, Kweichow has fought a big battle in farmland capital construction and achieved tremendous results. Agricultural production is excellent.

The season for spring cultivation and production has arrived. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings and do a good job of fighting the battle of spring cultivation, a decisive battle for reaping an even bigger bumper harvest this year. Only if we reap an even bigger bumper harvest this year can we guarantee the high-speed development of our province's agriculture and realize the demand for grasping the key link in running the country well and for achieving great success.

Comrade Wu Hsiang-pi said: "In order to immediately whip up an upsurge in spring cultivation and in preparing for cultivation, the provincial party committee has made the following demands.

"1. Take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and deeply connect the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture." We must further mobilize the masses to do a good job of fighting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang. It is necessary to launch criticizing one thing and hitting at two, do a good job of rectifying the party and work style and rectify the management of the people's communes. We must do a good job of running political evening schools.

"In accordance with the circular of the provincial party committee on seriously doing a good job of checking up on, assessing, comparing with and testing Tachai-type communes, communes and brigades, various places must seriously sum up and check up on in an all-round way the movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to build Tachai-type counties throughout the country and commend the progressives. It is imperative to quickly implement the plan for building Tachai-type counties, communes and brigades this year and to immediately organize work groups to go to communes and brigades to conduct work. Last year, the province organized work groups of more than 43,000 people.

"The provincial party committee has decided to organize work groups of more than 50,000 people this year."

"Provincial, prefectural and county organs must send one-third of the cadres to the lower level to help conduct the movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture, to learn from Taching in industry and to study both finance and trade."

"2. Implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and developing in an all-round way, keep a foothold in combating disasters and reaping bumper harvests and try in every way to guarantee the fulfillment of various agricultural production plans. The provincial party committee has demanded that grain, rapeseed, flue-cured tobacco, pigs and other industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries and commune and brigade-run enterprises must develop comparatively greatly this year. Various places must quickly implement the plans among production teams, resolutely guarantee the fulfillment of the plans and definitely must not waver."

In order to guarantee the fulfillment of various agricultural production plans, it is essential to keep a foothold on combating disasters and reaping bumper harvests. The main disasters in our province are drought and low temperatures. We must have a correct understanding of the natural disasters and must not be afraid of them.

Comrade Wu Hsiang-pi stressed the importance of grasping the following tasks.

A. Strengthen the management of summer crop fields and reap a bumper harvest of summer grain and edible oil. Since the beginning of winter, the weather has been abnormal, the temperature has been exceptionally high and the drought has been serious. Thus, some wheat encountered early jointing and the rapeseeds have blossomed early. With the possible occurrence of a serious spring cold wave, the growth of summer-harvested crops will be threatened. Natural disasters present difficulties to us, but they are also a test. We must mobilize the masses to march forward in defiance of the difficulties and to wage the struggle to combat disasters.

We must arrange a sufficient labor force now and strengthen field management. It is imperative to irrigate wheat and rapeseeds where there are water conservancy facilities. At the same time, we must generally carry out manure application, spring cultivation and weeding once. Not only must we combat the drought but we must also pay attention to taking precautions against cold and hail. We must strive in every way to reap a bumper harvest of summer grain and edible oil.

B. Vigorously plant spring potatoes. Doing a good job of planting spring potatoes according to plans is an important measure for fulfilling the production quota for summer grain. It is particularly important because the growth of wheat has been affected by the abnormal weather since the beginning of winter. The season for cultivating potatoes has now passed. If we do not tightly grasp the task, we will face the danger of being unable to fulfill the plan.

C. Vigorously accumulate and manufacture fertilizers. Vigorously accumulating and manufacturing manure is necessary for quickly and greatly promoting agricultural production and for reaping an even bigger bumper harvest this year. We must grasp the accumulation and manufacture of manure as if it were a major measure for guaranteeing the increased production of summer grain. We must immediately conduct a mass movement to accumulate and manufacture fertilizers.

The provincial party committee has demanded that each mou of farmland must have over 5,000 catties of manure before the Chingming festival. Various places must carry out inspections according to the demand of the provincial party committee. Each production team must set up a professional team for accumulating manure.

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D. Tightly grasp and do a good job of fine strain preparations. Chairman Mao said: "With superior strains, we can reap a comparatively bigger harvest even if we do not increase the labor force and manure." The provincial party committee has demanded that the area for the fine strains of grain crops must be over 80 percent. It is essential to promote cross-bred paddy rice and cross-bred corn.

E. Get a good grasp on the "three earlies." It is imperative to vigorously plant early corn, early rice and early sweet potatoes. Last year's cultivation was done one solar term ahead of schedule. This is a very good experience. This year, we must generally promote it and tightly grasp the word "early." We must achieve a breakthrough for the planting area of the "three earlies."

3. Give free rein to the masses and vigorously promote mass movements. We must organize thousands of people to vigorously work on spring cultivation. The province must guarantee that 80 percent of the labor force participates in spring cultivation and preparations for cultivation.

"4. Pay attention to making arrangements for the people's living. Last year, our province reaped a bumper harvest and succeeded in making arrangements for the people's living. However, we must grasp the education of consuming grain in a planned and economic way. We must advocate cautious eating and usage and oppose extravagance, waste, giving treats and presenting gifts to the people."

5. Strengthen leadership over spring cultivation and preparations for cultivation. Party committees at all levels and all comrades who are in charge of rural work must shift the center of their work to spring cultivation and preparations for cultivation. This year every district and commune must strive to increase production. Those counties whose grain output has reached the target of the national agricultural development program must strive to become 1,000-catty counties.

TIBETAN PARTY CORE GROUP IMPROVES LEADERSHIP

OW220452Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The party core group of the Changtu Prefectural Posts and Telecommunications Administration mobilized the party members and masses to conscientiously carry out party consolidation and rectification and to solve problems existing in the leading group, which had become "soft, lazy and lax," in order to promote its revolutionization.

Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, there were problems existing in the administration's party organization because its members had become "soft, lazy and lax" in varying degrees. Putting fear before everything else, most leading comrades of the party organization tried to avoid problems in work.

Immediately after the start of the movement to consolidate and rectify the party, the party core group held an enlarged meeting to study great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and Chairman Hua's important instructions on party consolidation and rectification.

In the course of party consolidation and rectification, the party core group persisted in consolidating the party organization and improving its work style.

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The leading members of the party core group thoroughly analyzed more than 140 suggestions made by the masses and took measures to improve its work based on these suggestions. They first made efforts to improve their style of leadership by going to basic-level units where they corrected their mistakes under the supervision of the masses. In accordance with party policy, they persisted in properly solving all problems that had been left unsettled. Furthermore, they actively led the masses in vigorously fighting a people's war to expose and criticize the gang, in continuing to investigate persons and events involved in the gang's activities and in continuing to eliminate the gang's pernicious influence. As a result, changes took place within the administration.

There are now special personnel in the administration assigned to take care of major matters and production, respectively, and all rules and regulations are being implemented fairly well. It is now a common practice among cadres, workers and staff members of the administration to study techniques in order to learn how to be proficient in work for the sake of the revolution. The mass movement to learn from Tachang in industry is developing vigorously at the administration.

YUNNAN RALLY PRAISES NATIONAL FARM MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE

HK201300Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 13 February the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee held a rally of cadres of organs at provincial and municipal levels to transmit and implement the spirit of the Third National Farm Mechanization Conference. The rally mobilized the masses of people of all professions to expose and criticize the gang of four and to strive to realize farm mechanization in the province by 1980. Comrade Liu Ming-hui, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and spoke. Comrade (Sha An-pu), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, presided. Comrade (Kao Peng-yun), vice chairman of the provincial Planning Committee, gave the transmission report.

The rally praised the Third National Farm Mechanization Conference and vowed to do a good job of farm mechanization in the province. The rally held: "We must supply more and more machinery, chemical fertilizers and other production materials to the peasants in order to satisfy the peasants' needs in raising their agricultural production technology. We must gradually narrow the differences between workers and peasants, between cities and the countryside, and between mental and physical labor to further consolidate the alliance between the workers and peasants." We must seriously respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, fully understand the significance of realizing farm mechanization and rely on our own efforts in realizing the goal.

The rally also held: "Our province's production capacity for tractors and hand-guided tractors must reach 35,000 before 1980. We must also produce spare parts. Our chemical fertilizer production capacity must reach 3 million tons. In order to do a good job of raising the standard of agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizer production, we need 300,000 tons of rolled steel a year. Therefore, we must do a good job of running steel, coal, electricity and other basic industries. Otherwise, we can achieve nothing. In the coming 3 years, the value of various kinds of agricultural machinery that we will supply to agriculture will be about 1.5 billion yuan, and most of that money must come from the communes and brigades themselves.

"If we do not diversify and develop commune and brigade-run enterprises in a big way, we will have no money to buy machinery and other equipment. At present, we must do a good job of leveling farmland, garden farming and building Tachai-type farmland. Otherwise, we cannot use tractors even if we have them. When we have more agricultural machinery, we must also have the technical forces. Otherwise, we not only cannot give full play to agricultural machinery but will waste it. We must seriously solve these problems.

"In order to solve these problems, we must firmly implement the general principle of 'agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor' in developing the national economy. Agriculture and industry must not be separated. We must run industry around agriculture and promote agriculture by doing a good job of running industry. In order to do a good job of farm mechanization, we must also handle well the relations between production and maintenance, between machinery and parts, between use and management, and between quantity and quality, and correct the mistake of 'four emphases and four neglects.' On the whole, only by really establishing the thinking of building socialist large-scale agriculture, criticizing the thinking of small-scale peasant economy and striking blows at the sabotage activities of the capitalist forces in the cities and countryside can we rapidly develop farm mechanization and score achievements in the 3-year struggle."

"Under the centralized leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, various provincial-level departments concerned must take farm mechanization as their own cause and guarantee and support the fulfillment of the farm mechanization tasks in all aspects. All departments concerned at provincial level must submit written reports to the provincial CCP Committee regarding what kind of work they will soon do and what measures they will soon adopt in the 3-year struggle. The provincial CCP Committee will put farm mechanization in an important place for discussion at meetings that will be held in various prefectures throughout the province in order to further implement our province's plans for farm mechanization."

BRIEFS

YUNNAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--YUNNAN DAILY has reported that Yunnan's total value of industrial output in 1977 overfulfilled the state quota by 23.3 percent, an increase of 45 percent compared with 1976. The 1977 industrial output value of 17 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities and 17 bureaus and committees subordinate to the province greatly increased over that of 1976. The growth rate for Kunming Municipality, Chaotung and Yuchi prefectures, Wuchiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture and metallurgical, coal, chemical industry, machinery, electronics, railway, communications, postal and telecommunications, geology, materials, construction and farm reclamation bureaus was over 40 percent. With the completion of a number of nitrogenous fertilizer plants, the province's total output of nitrogenous fertilizers last year doubled that of 1976, and the total output of chemical fertilizers increased by 78.2 percent over 1976. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 78 HK]

YUNNAN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PLANT--Kunming, 16 Feb--A large modern chemical fertilizer plant, using natural gas as raw material, recently went into operation in southwest China's Yunnan Province after 3 years of construction. It has an annual capacity of 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 480,000 tons of urea, which can be turned into 1 million tons of chemical fertilizer a year. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW]

COUNTY IN SHANSI RECTIFIES PARTY, WORK STYLE

HK200735Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] Lin County, where Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Vice Chairman Yeh carried out great revolutionary undertakings, was a model county on the borders of Shansi in the war of resistance against Japan and in the war of liberation. "After liberation, because of the serious interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and particularly of the gang of four, the movement to learn from Tachai could not be promoted, agricultural production developed slowly and the county became an infamous backward county in Luliang Prefecture. Since the gang of four were smashed the people of Lin County, filled with indignation, have vehemently criticized the crimes of the gang and their several followers in Lin County in vigorously opposing three things and chopping off one thing, in not learning from Tachai and in opposing Tachai. The movement to learn from Tachai has again developed. The county reaped a big bumper harvest last year."

At the outset of rectification of the work style, the county CCP Committee erected five red flags in learning from Tachai--(Hsinchiaikou), (Anyueh), (Futsaiho), (Tayukou) and (Hanposhan). The county CCP Committee commended and awarded a number of progressive collectives and exemplary individuals. With Tachai and Hsiyang as its examples, the county CCP Committee adopted the methods of discovering discrepancies, exposing contradictions and promoting transformation. It held a conference on rectification of the party and the work style that was attended by 5,000 people. In a concentrated way, the conference solved the questions of how the commune and brigade party organizations can lead the masses to genuinely learn from Tachai and change the backward outlook of Lin County as quickly as possible.

"After rectification of the party and work style began, the county CCP Committee discovered that some comrades had incorrect attitudes and that others did not study or conduct criticism but clamped down the lid. Still others who were influenced by the gang departed from the Tachai road and did not admit their mistakes." In view of this situation, (Liu Nai-fu), secretary of the county CCP Committee, said: "In judging whether a comrade genuinely learns from Tachai, we must not only see how much he was influenced by the gang in the past few years and how many good things he did in the movement to learn from Tachai but, more important, see whether, like the Tachai people, he dares to take a serious view of contradictions, to expose contradictions, to combat selfishness and to criticize and repudiate revisionism in the course of rectifying the party and work style and whether, like the Hsiyang cadres, he dares to expose shortcomings and defects, to bravely dissect himself and to correct his mistakes in the course of rectifying the party and work style."

The county CCP Committee has used the deeds of the party members of Tachai and of the Hsiyang cadres to raise people's thinking. It has enlightened and educated comrades with revolutionary deeds. Many comrades have eliminated their incorrect way of thinking. Those who originally clamped down the lid have exposed the problems. Those who were waiting to be rectified have actively rectified themselves. Many people have spontaneously made revolution and actively examined and confessed their problems.

"Since 5,000 party members and cadres rectified the party in a concentrated way, the county has undergone a very great change. The cadres have vehemently criticized the four pests, raised their understanding, cast off their mental burdens and spurred their energy. They have resolved to lead the masses to wholeheartedly learn from Tachai and reap new bumper harvests."

HEILUNGKIANG CRITICISM GROUP ON 'OVERLORD OF NORTHEAST CHINA'

SK210940Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 78 SK

[Text of article by mass criticism group of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee: "The Heilungkiang Problem Is Mainly Caused by the Interference of the Overlord of Northeast China"]

[Excerpts] Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee repeatedly pointed out: The gang's sworn follower in Liaoning--the overlord of northeast China--did many evil things, and Heilungkiang problems have been caused mainly by the interference of the overlord of northeast China. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee's directives have penetratingly pointed out that the overlord of northeast China extended his sinister tentacles into Heilungkiang and that, under the interference of the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning, the member of Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee committed serious mistakes in the party's 11th political line struggle.

Therefore, we should deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for their counterrevolutionary appearance and their crimes in interfering in Heilungkiang, relentlessly expose and criticize the member of Heilungkiang CCP Committee for his crimes in closely following the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--and for actively participating in their plot to usurp party and state power, and thoroughly wipe out their pernicious influence.

1. The gang's sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China, tried his utmost over the past few years to cloak himself as a revolutionary leftist and specialist in Mao Tsetung Thought, and to mislead the people and commit evil deeds everywhere. However, a host of his counterrevolutionary crimes have proved that he acted completely contrary to the directives of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and against the will of the great revolutionary martyr, and degenerated into a careerist, plotter, counterrevolutionary doubledealer, new-emerging bourgeois element and the mortal enemy of the proletariat. He tried a number of times to make his way into party and state central leading bodies to fulfill his personal ambition; but he failed. Therefore, he bitterly hated great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, took foes for his friends, and entered the service of Chiang Ching, singing the praises of Chiang Ching in a big way. He integrated himself with the gang of four and vigorously conducted conspiratorial activities in a vain attempt to usurp party and state supreme power. By using his special position and the flag of Chairman Mao, he opposed Chairman Mao, prevented the voice of Chairman Mao from being heard and tampered with Chairman Mao's directives at will. In the name of conveying Chairman Mao's instructions, he mixed the genuine with the fictitious and smuggled his own stuff into them. He even disseminated the gang's sinister speeches under the name of Chairman Mao and mixed truth with falsehood, thus bringing about a great counterrevolutionary effect which was much bigger than that brought about by the gang of four.

There was a long history to the relationship between the overlord of northeast China and the member of Heilungkiang party committee. In 1967, they met in Yenpien and were tightly bound to each other. This fact was revealed by his remarks to a news conference in January 1976.

He said: I have known so and so for a long time. During the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, at the time that I was (?supporting the leftists) in Yenpian, so and so and we worked together more than 40 days and were closely associated. A company of my soldiers was assigned to escort him. For this reason, the member of the Heilungkiang party committee won the great appreciation of the overlord of northeast China.

During the convocation of 10th National Party Congress in 1973, disregarding Chairman Mao's instructions, the member of the Heilungkiang party committee insisted on proposing to the central authority the nomination of the overlord of northeast China as a candidate. That was used by him to display his loyalty to the overlord. After the outset of the movement for criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius, particularly after November of 1975, the contacts between the overlord of northeast China and the member of the Heilungkiang party committee became more and more frequent. From all facts, the overlord of northeast China had special connections with the member of the Heilungkiang party committee, and through these connections, he stretched his sinister tentacles into Heilungkiang.

2. By using his special capacity, the gang's sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--was in charge of Liaoning, controlled the three provinces in northeast China, and rode on the backs of the people. Working in close coordination with the gang's followers in two schools in Shanghai and Peking, he advocated the counterrevolutionary political program in an all-round way and engaged in the conspiracy to usurp party and state power. The member of the Heilungkiang party committee deliberately followed the overlord of northeast China and actively participated in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. In 1975 when Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping was in charge of day-to-day work of the party Central Committee, the conspiracy of the gang encountered great setbacks. Colluding with the overlord of the northeast China, the gang of four tried their utmost to launch a counterattack. Violating Chairman Mao's directives to act their own way, they frantically attacked and vilified Vice Chairman Teng.

In November 1975, after returning from Peking and under the signboard of the banner of Chairman Mao, the overlord of northeast China secretly held a sinister meeting of responsible persons of the three northeast provinces. The member of the Heilungkiang party committee participated in this meeting. It was at this meeting that the overlord of northeast China planned to coordinate the activities of the three northeast provinces in an attempt to wage a rabid attack against Vice Chairman Teng. The member of the Heilungkiang party committee greatly appreciated the antiparty intention of the overlord of northeast China and danced in response to his baton. After returning from the sinister meeting he immediately followed the plan of the overlord of northeast China and held a meeting of responsible persons of party committees of prefectures and municipalities in late December of the same year to relate the sinister speech given at the sinister meeting by the overlord of northeast China. He attacked by innuendo esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and criticized by name Comrade Chou Jung-hsin, the minister of education at that time, and publicized the experience gained in Chaoyang Agricultural College and fostered the so-called "act in opposition" sinister models and Heilungkiang University theoretical group which was composed of worker-peasant-soldier students.

In February 1976, the gang of four stepped up the movement to attack and fabricate false charges against Vice Chairman Teng. The overlord of northeast China openly made arrangements for the three northeast China provinces under his control to jump forward to attack by name Vice Chairman Teng.

In the second 10 days of February 1976, on the instructions of the overlord of northeast China, the member of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee scrambled to be the first to attack Vice Chairman Teng by name at the meeting of responsible persons of party committees of prefecture, leagues and municipalities and departments, committees and bureaus at the provincial level. After April 1976, within half a year, the member of the Heilungkiang party committee who closely followed the overlord of northeast China successively held three theoretical discussion meetings and did not stop until the smashing of the gang of four. In short, he followed the gang to the last minute.

The member of the Heilungkiang party committee attached great importance to these discussion meetings. He personally attended and gave a speech at the first discussion meeting and, at the instruction of the gang of four, gave a report on the actual situation regarding the theoretical discussion meeting at the Standing Committee of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, and fabricated the reactionary viewpoint of the discussion meeting at the meeting for party secretaries of prefectures, leagues and municipalities; at the meeting of responsible persons of departments, offices, committees and bureaus at the provincial level; and at the meeting held by the Heilungkiang Cultural Bureau to discuss the question on how articles were written about the capitalist roaders. The summing-up reports of these meetings were issued throughout the province. Taking advantage of his legal status he spread the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and all kinds of fallacies through party and organization meetings and had an extremely evil effect.

In April 1976, Chairman Mao punctured the schemes of the gang of four. To prevent them from usurping party and state power he personally assigned Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as first vice chairman of the party Central Committee. This wise decision made the gang of four clench their teeth in anger. In June when Chairman Mao was mortally ill the gang of four and their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--hurriedly jumped out to usurp supreme leadership of the party and state. The overlord of northeast China delivered sinister words in Peking to rabidly instigate people to oppose Comrade Hua--a successor personally selected by Chairman Mao--babbling that this struggle had not been completed [passage indistinct] and that the orientation for struggle was clear and it was time to attack. At that time the member of the Heilungkiang party committee was recovering his health in the hospital. Because Chairman Mao was seriously ill, the party Central Committee urged all party members to stick to their working posts and unite in struggle. When the Heilungkiang party committee directed him to participate in a Standing Committee meeting to discuss how party members implemented the guidelines of the party Central Committee, he refused to take part with the pretext that he was sick.

However, as soon as the overlord of northeast China gave sinister instructions, he went into action without delay. On 29 June he declared that he had recovered from his illness. Under the guise of relating the guideline of the party Central Committee he held a meeting of the Heilungkiang party committee Standing Committee to disseminate the sinister words of the overlord of northeast China. On 2 July 1976 he peddled the sinister words of the overlord of northeast China everywhere, abused Vice Chairman Teng and undisguisedly attacked by innuendo Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the meeting for cadres of departments, offices, committees and bureaus at or above the provincial level and for the worker-peasant-soldier study class of the provincial party committee, at the health meeting held on 19 July 1976 and at the provincial experience-exchange meeting which was held on 3 August of the same year.

In July 1976, the gang of four and the overlord of northeast China instigated their cohorts to carry out a coup de main in a planned and premeditated manner at the National Planning Work Symposium convened by the State Council to frenziedly attack Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other central leading comrades.

In discussions regarding preparation of the symposium, the member of the Heilungkiang party committee actively worked out plans in an attempt to carry out a coup de main against the State Council [words indistinct].

Since the leading comrades of the Heilungkiang party committee attending the meeting did not approve of what he had said and resolutely resisted the influence of the gang of four, his evil purpose was not accomplished. At the same time, he personally held an experience-exchange meeting in Heilungkiang in order to chime in with the gang of four and the overlord of northeast China who then attacked Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the National Planning Work Symposium. According to the overlord of northeast China's plan, he arranged for the meeting to criticize the so-called three big poisonous weeds 28 days ahead of the nationwide criticism of the three big poisonous weeds carried out by the gang of four. He hurriedly printed 2 million pamphlets regarding the criticism of the three big poisonous weeds for distribution throughout the whole province. In September 1977, a serious political incident of destroying more than 100,000 copies of the work report delivered by Comrade Hua on behalf of the party Central Committee at the National Learn-From-Tachai Conference took place in Heilungkiang Province. After Chairman Mao's death, he became more rampant in criticizing the three big poisonous weeds.

3. The member of the Heilungkiang party committee, instructed by the overlord of northeast China, prohibited the masses from carrying out activities in mourning for beloved Premier Chou. At the meeting held by the Standing Committee of Heilungkiang party committee to commemorate the revolutionary deeds of Premier Chou, he forbade the participants to wear black or to hang a picture of the premier on the wall. When [word indistinct] wore black around the time of Premier Chou's funeral, he gave a banquet in (Huayuan Chun) to treat friends, forming a sharp contrast to the grief and pain of the broad masses of the people. The Heilungkiang picture publishing house printed 130,000 copies of books of Premier Chou's deeds and photographs. His sinister tentacles emerged, and on the pretext of disagreement at a higher level, tried his utmost to hinder and forbid the publishing of these books. This clearly manifests how the member of the Heilungkiang party committee and his tentacles followed the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--to oppose Premier Chou.

The most annoying thing was that in order to hire himself out to the gang, he used all kinds of methods to write secret letters to the overlord of northeast China, fabricating false charges against leading comrades of the party Central Committee. In August 1975, two leading comrades of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress and the State Council separately came to Heilungkiang and gave many important directives when they inspected Heilungkiang work. This showed the concern of revolutionary veterans for Heilungkiang Province and the member of the Heilungkiang party committee. However, after 6 months, thinking the opportunity favorable for gaining favors from the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--he, after secretly plotting with another person, wrote a sinister letter to the overlord of northeast China, fabricating false charges against the aforementioned two leading comrades. But after the smashing of the gang of four, he said he was always vigilant against the gang of four, because certain comrades had already informed him. How despicable his tricks were!

When great leader Chairman Mao was seriously ill, the person of Heilungkiang party committee, thinking that the gang of four and the overlord of northeast China would ascend to power, became more rampant in following and flattering them. During the time when Chairman Mao was ill, his helping hand and other persons discussed the political situation in a secret room.

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That helping hand said that the overlord of northeast China was very clever, had a very good future and would be the chairman of the party Central Committee. [Words indistinct] they thought that the country was in the hands of the gang of four and the overlord of northeast China. Since they staked their whole future on this, they tried their utmost to sway public opinion for the enthroning of the gang of four and the overlord of northeast China.

After Chairman Mao's death, the member of the Heilungkiang party committee urged party organizations at various levels throughout the entire province to study a "letter" promoting Chiang Ching as successor to the revolutionary leader and sounding the gong to clear a way for Chiang Ching to be enthroned as empress.

These facts show that it was through the member of the Heilungkiang party committee that the overlord of northeast China was able to poke his nose into Heilungkiang and cause grave sabotage in the fields of politics, ideology, organization and the economy.

KIRIN CPPCC COMMITTEE MEMBERS DEPART FOR PEKING SESSION

SK220900Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Feb 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin provincial members of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference left Changchun on 21 February for Peking to participate in the first session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC which will be convened very soon.

Seeing them off at the railway station were Secretary of the Kirin party committee Ho Yu-fa, Secretary of Kirin party committee and Vice Chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee Kao Yang, other responsible comrades of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees including Lan Kan-ting, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, (Chen Hung), Sung Chen-ting and Yang Chan-tao, and responsible comrades of Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees including Liu Tzu-kai, (Jen Ching-yuan), Chen Hung and (Li Cheng-kun).

On the morning of 20 February, the secretary of the Kirin party committee and vice chairman of Kirin Revolutionary Committee, Kao Yang, and the deputy secretary of the Kirin party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, Yu Ko, met all the members and had a talk with them, hoping that they would make more contributions to building our country into a powerful modern socialist nation within this century.

BRIEFS

HARBIN BOOK EXHIBITION--Heilungkiang Culture and Education Office, Heilungkiang Science and Technology Committee and the Chinese Book Import Company recently held an exhibition of foreign scientific and technical books in Harbin. Some 20,000 books including various scientific and technical books, teaching materials, periodicals, records and documents recently published in foreign countries were shown at Harbin Architectural Engineering Institute, Harbin Normal College, Harbin Engineering University and Harbin Medical University. Wang I-lun, secretary of Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, and other responsible persons of departments concerned toured this exhibition. The exhibition will close at the end of February. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 SK]

LIAONING TIMBER PRODUCTION--Liaoning Province overfulfilled by 16.5 percent its 1977 annual timber production plan 23 days ahead of schedule, with 9 major timber-producing counties and areas in Penhsi, Tantung and Fushun municipalities and Chaowuta League overfulfilling their 1977 timber production plans. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 78 SK]

SHENSI GENERAL OFFICE ARTICLE CRITICIZES FORMER LEADERS

HK210845Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 78 HK

[Article by the commentary group of the General Office of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee: "An Ugly Performance of Usurping Party and State Power"]

[Summary] After the 10th CCP Congress and especially after the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius was launched, that former member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee who closely followed the gang of four colluded with his confederate in the provincial CCP Committee Organization Department and took part in and supported the activities of a few rowdies in forming cliques for private purposes and usurping party and state power, thus committing serious errors. The provincial Revolutionary Committee's Standing Committee meeting held in July and August 1976, known as the 18-day meeting, was an ugly performance of their activities to usurp party and state power.

They made an early start in preparing public opinion for this meeting, everywhere spreading the gang's political program of "old cadres are democrats and democrats are capitalist roaders." That former Standing Committee member said: "We have a number of party members and cadres who took part in the struggle of the democratic revolution with democratic revolutionary concepts in their minds. After entering the period of socialist revolution, the nature of the revolution changed and class relations changed, but their concepts remained as in the old stage and they used the stand and world outlook of bourgeois democrats to try to understand and handle the socialist revolution. The deeper the revolution proceeds, the greater their [word indistinct] and the further they move from the party. They are thus bound to turn into capitalist roaders." At a meeting of prefectural and municipal CCP Committee secretaries held by the provincial CCP Committee in June 1976, he frenziedly peddled "study seriously, criticize in depth, persistently take action, grasp vigorously and act against," clamoring for vigorously grasping the building of the leadership groups and the party and for solving the problem of "the bourgeoisie in the party" and of "the democrats are capitalist roaders." He pointed the spearhead at the party and at leading cadres who persistently adhered to Chairman Mao's line.

While preparing public opinion, they also actively made organizational preparations to usurp party and state power. On the one hand, they whipped up a sinister wind of shock recruitment into the party and shock promotion of cadres. On the other, they dealt blows at and persecuted revolutionary veteran cadres. They went all out in praising and embellishing figures of the "rowdy faction." They babbled: "The reason the situation in Shensi is good is because the ringleaders of the rebels are of a high standard. To correctly view the Great Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to correctly view the rebels; and in order to view the rebels correctly, it is necessary to have a correct view of power being in the hands of the rebels." These "rebels" they talked about were rowdies who had horns and claws, interfered with Chairman Mao's line and policy, and specialized in acting contrary to party committees at all levels. Because of these people, the party, country and people could find no peace. All kinds of bad people were brought into the party and inserted into leading positions.

For example, active counterrevolutionary (Liu An-chuan) did all kinds of evil things, frenziedly attacked the provincial CCP Committee and was recommended by that former Standing Committee member. When (Liu An-chuan) stretched out his hands for official posts and a party card, that former Standing Committee member said he would consider it. In fact, he arranged for a job for him and solved the problem of his entry into the party. (Hsu Sheng-li) was a notorious beater, smasher and looter in Sian. He, too, caught the eye of that former Standing Committee member, who got him into the party. He brought into the party persons who hated the CCP and socialism, making them the social foundation for usurping party and state power.

While involved in these activities, they plotted to reorganize the leadership groups of some provincial departments. "Clamoring, 'We must regain power over personnel,' they vigorously reorganized the leadership groups of the provincial CCP Committee's Organization Department and Personnel Bureau. They also secretly plotted to reorganize the General Office of the provincial CCP Committee in order to sweep away the obstacle to their usurpation of the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee. They regarded this as the key point in their reorganization and devoted great efforts to it. Beginning with the movement to criticize Lin and Confucius, that former Standing Committee member waved an antirightist banner, everywhere spreading the idea that 'there are many old hands and not many new cadres in the General Office, they stick to old ways,' attempting in vain to conduct a big cleanup in the General Office. He instructed his confidants to investigate one person's private affairs today and someone else's background tomorrow, investigating everyone from leading cadres down to drivers.

"After a series of secret investigations, that former Standing Committee member clamored at a meeting of the leadership of the General Office: 'Regarding the question of cadres, the General Office cannot employ old forces and persons who have strong connections with old forces.' He also wanted the General Office to get rid of cadres of the former provincial CCP Committee and Northwest Bureau."

They undertook many other activities in order to reorganize the General Office. "This was because the General Office is an administrative department which directly does its work around the provincial CCP Committee and is responsible for the important task of [words indistinct] and grasping party secrets. In their view, if they could get their hands on the power over cadres and personnel and grasp the General Office, they could isolate the provincial CCP Committee and usurp its leadership."

Before the 18-day meeting, that former member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, his confidants and a few rowdies intensified their collusion and planned to convene a Standing Committee meeting of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, which was to be held in a similar fashion to the 11th Standing Committee meeting in 1974. At this meeting, held in May 1974, a few rowdies slandered the provincial CCP Committee as "not providing effective leadership over the movement to criticize Lin and Confucius," trying to do precisely the same thing in July 1976. On the eve of the meeting, they held a secret gathering and drew up a list of names for seizing power in 20 vital departments.

The meeting began on 19 July. During the meeting, a few rowdies raised a great uproar, shouting that "the power of the provincial CCP Committee is in the hands of the old provincial CCP Committee and Northwest Bureau" and attacking the leadership of the committee as "vanguards of the rightist restorationist forces," "Louis XVI's," etc.

They clamored they were going to grasp the Standing Committee's power and boasted they would certainly not rest until their goal was achieved. That former Standing Committee member played a double-dealing game. On the surface he supported the provincial CCP Committee, but in fact, he was supporting the conspiratorial activities of a few rowdies to usurp the committee's leadership. When one of these rowdies proposed that he be promoted to Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, that former Standing Committee member openly supported him. He sang the same tune as they did and gave a full performance for usurping party and state power.

The provincial CCP Committee, however, saw through their schemes and smashed their conspiratorial activities. The struggle continued after the 18-day meeting. They did everything possible to carry out their conspiracy and achieve what they had been unable to achieve at the 18-day meeting. But the downfall of the gang heralded their total bankruptcy. More and more criticism has been made against that former Standing Committee member and his features have become ever clearer. The factional network he controlled has collapsed.

"However, this struggle is arduous. In accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the line of the 11th CCP Congress, grasp the key link in running the country well and continue the revolution. In close connection with reality, we must fight well the third campaign, thoroughly expose and criticize the ultrarightist essence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, thoroughly investigate the serious crimes and errors of the ringleaders in the province in closely following the gang and of that former Standing Committee member, completely smash the bourgeois factional network of the gang and their confederates, and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four."

COUNTY IN SHENSI DEALS WITH DECEITFUL CADRES, PEASANTS

HK201640Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 20 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Wupu County CCP Committee recently held an on-the-spot meeting in connection with the bad style of work of the Hengkou commune and some of its cadres and peasants in deceiving the upper levels by sending in false reports, to wash away the pernicious influence of the sinister style of work of the gang of four and to revive and carry forward the party's good traditions and work style.

"On 20 January the Hengkou commune reported to the county Agricultural Office that it had already produced 580,000 catties of plant-stalk compost and collected 13.56 million catties of natural manure. However, comrades of the line education work group stationed on the commune had visited a few brigades 2 or 3 days previously and noticed that their manure heaps were small and that they had not collected much manure. They were therefore suspicious of the report. On returning to the county seat, they reported this to the county CCP Committee. At the time, the county CCP Committee was conducting rectification of its work style with the help of leading comrades from the Yulin Prefectural CCP Committee. On hearing of this affair, the leading comrades of the prefecture and county personally went to the Hengkou commune to make an on-the-spot inspection. Afterward, they sent two middle-grade leading cadres to investigate.

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"This is what happened. When the commune reported to the county Agricultural Office on the progress of its manure collection they had not carefully verified the figures for each production team. All they did was to inquire how many mou of plant stalks had been used for compost and arrived at the figures by calculating that the plant stalks of 1 mou of sorghum could be turned into 2,000 catties of compost. In fact, a mou of sorghum stalks can only be turned into about 1,000 catties of compost. Moreover, some production teams had by no means turned all their plant stalks into compost. In working out the figures for natural manure, they had calculated on the basis of each person producing 380 catties a month, each pig producing 360 catties, each sheep 200 catties, and each large animal 900 catties. As a result, the figure for manure reported by the commune was more than double the amount actually collected."

After investigation, the county CCP Committee held a Standing Committee meeting to discuss the affair. Everyone held: "The phenomenon of the Hengkou commune sending in false reports on its manure collection is a question of ideology and line and a question of genuine or sham learning from Tachai. This shows that the pernicious influence of the gang of four is still very serious and must certainly not be underestimated. Although this problem occurred at the basic levels, its root lies in the county CCP Committee, showing that the committee practices a bureaucratic work style."

After discussing this incident, the committee decided to conduct education in ideology, line and revolutionary traditions for the leadership at all levels and the cadres throughout the county. The committee held an on-the-spot meeting at the Hengkou commune attended by leading comrades of the party committees of all communes in the county. Leaders of the prefecture and county also took part and analyzed the nature, harm and source of sending in false reports.

The commune CCP Committee learned a lesson from this incident. They held a meeting of brigade party branch secretaries to examine false reporting on farmland capital construction, afforestation and so on in recent years. They resolved to thoroughly correct this bad work style and wash away the gang's pernicious influence.

SINING GARRISON COMMAND CELEBRATES HUA INSCRIPTION

OW220624Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The Sining Garrison Command held a solemn meeting on 15 February to celebrate wise leader and commander Chairman Hua's inscription of the title for the Journal MILITIA BUILDING.

Attending the meeting were Wang Kan, deputy commander of the Tsinghai Military District; Li Ko-cheng, deputy political commissar of the Tsinghai Military District; (Wang Cheng-ju) and (Feng Chien-kuo), deputy commanders of the Sining Garrison Command; (Li Chan-hou), deputy political commissar of the Sining Garrison Command; and Hsu Lin-feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the party committee of Sining Municipality.

(Wang Cheng-ju), deputy commander of the Sining Garrison Command, read the decision of the party committee of the Lanchow PLA units on celebrating Chairman Hua's inscription and doing an even better job in militia building.

(Feng Chien-kuo), deputy commander of the Sining Garrison Command, who delivered a speech, said that wise leader Chairman Hua has always trusted and been deeply concerned about the people's armed forces, which were founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao. Chairman Hua energetically pointed out in his political report at the 11th CCP Congress: "Militia work is most important. In accordance with the system under which our armed forces are integrated to comprise the field armies, the regional forces and the militia, we must strengthen the building of the militia." Chairman Hua has also attached great importance to publishing journals for the militia. In May 1977, Chairman Hua wrote in his own hand the title "All the People Are Soldiers" for the special column "People's Militia" in the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. Recently, Chairman Hua wrote in his own hand the name MILITIA BUILDING for the militia journal of the Lanchow PLA units. This inscription not only illustrates Chairman Hua's sincere hope but also puts great demands on us for doing a good job in army building.

(Feng Chien-kuo) energetically pointed out that, inspired by Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription, we must make strenuous efforts to implement the various militant tasks of grasping the key link and running the country and the army well set forth by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. In close connection with actual militia work, we must deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in completely negating the line, principle and policies on militia building laid down by Chairman Mao, in negating the important role played by the militia in the past and in turning the militia into a "second armed forces" under their control. We must clearly distinguish between the correct and incorrect lines, put an end to chaos and restore order, and strive for complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang.

We must use Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription as a powerful driving force in organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale, in carrying out militia work in a down-to-earth manner organizationally, politically and militarily, and in working even harder to produce a rapid rise in militia work. We must also do a good job in consolidating militia organizations in 1978, further strengthen the basic-level militia leading groups, step up military training for the militia, and give full play to the role of the militia as a shock force in the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai. If imperialism and social imperialism dare to intrude, they will be buried in the boundless sea of people's war.

Also speaking at the meeting were (Teng Yung-hsui), cadre of the people's armed forces of the Sining steel plant and combat hero, second class, and (Liu Hsien-wei), deputy instructor of the basic militia company of the Sining metallurgical plant.

BRIEFS

SHENSI MACHINERY INDUSTRY MEETING--Shensi Province's Fifth Machinery Industry Bureau recently held a meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in learning from Taching in industry. The representatives are determined to develop our country's industries at a high speed. Comrade Kuo Yun-chung, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy secretary of the party committee of the provincial Industry Office, attended the meeting and spoke. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 78 HK]

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